

INSIDE: JOHN TURNER'S PRIVATE TRUST FUNDS

Macleaen's

SEPTEMBER 12, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

SEPTEMBER 12, 1988 VOL. 104 NO. 36

COVER

The Games of summer

The world's top athletes will meet in Seoul on Sept. 17 to compete in the 1988 Summer Olympics against a backdrop of student protests and heavy security, as South Koreans attempt to stage the grandest Games of all and put their economic miracle on display. In a special 64-page package, Maclean's profiles the leading Olympic competitors. —Page 29

COVER PHOTO BY JEFFREY M. HARRIS



Turner's private trusts

In 1984, money was raised by the Federal Liberals for party leader John Turner's personal care despite his disavowal of suggestions to that effect. —Page 26



Running their own show

Unwilling to be part of large corporations, many Canadians, including Maurice's Ladies Grasses, are discovering the thrill of running their own businesses. —Page 22



The Fonda style

At 24, Peter Fonda's daughter Bridget has matured into an actress who says that she is ready to live up to the standards of acting set by her famous family. —Page 110



An author's golden autumn

As Robertson Davies begins his 70th year and celebrates the publication of his ninth novel, he is confidently installed in the pantheon of modern novelists. —Page 112

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An old wives' tale

In "The Fastest Man" (Cover, Aug. 8), you note that Ben Johnson "has barely" overcome the minor speech impediment that he acquired as a boy from imitating his brother Edward's stutter. That stuttering can develop through imitation of another person's speech patterns is an old wives' tale. Although a specific cause for stuttering has not been found, current research indicates that a minor neurological glitch is probably the underlying cause of dysfluency. Stuttering does tend to run in families, so it is entirely possible that both Ben and Edward could have this problem. The incidence of misconceptions about stuttering is mercurially high. However, except for the presence of a sometimes devastating communications disorder, stutterers are no different than you and me.

Speech Language Pathologist,
Toronto, B.C.

Funny lady

I was staggered upon reading your announcement of the death of actress Arlene Blaney (Passages, Aug. 30). I saw the movie *Three Men in a Cradle* from the Bronx and found Rosemary far from grotesque—she was a unique and funny lady and should be remembered that way.

—JUDY DARRIGO
Mississauga, Ont.

Cause for concern

Allen Fotheringham need not worry about the contamination of newspaper ownership (Australian cultural im-



Johnson: a minor glitch in the system

perialism?" Column, Aug. 29. The rise of *The Independent* in Britain demonstrates that new papers with different owners can serve a spot for themselves if they provide a good product. All they need is readers who are interested in news rather than the comfort and apathy. It is the lack of these that should cause Canadians concern.

—A KILLO
Melksham, B.C.

Medieval perception

Barbara Amiel's appallingly simplistic depiction of child abuse being perpetrated by lower-class families while she has to contend with the intrusion of the child-welfare system into the lives of her upper-middle-class friends is almost medieval ("The hysteria over child abuse," Column, Aug. 29). If screening for abuse began with the proposal of one's 74-form, life would be a lot simpler for a case worker—but it's this kind of outdated bias at all levels of our society that leaves children at risk. God save us from any further pronouncements on this subject from so misguided a source.

—JAMES LUTON
Middwich, Ont.

Canada's Garden of Eden

In "Pine borden in paradise" (Cover, Aug. 13), Prince Edward Island is referred to as Canada's "ocean playground." As stated on our live-line platters, Nova Scotia has that distinction. Prince Edward Island is known as the "Garden of the Gulf."

—MARKER BRITTA
Dartmouth, N.S.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters, *Maclean's*, 100 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

DEED: Former federal cabinet minister and speaker of the Senate Jean Marchand, 59, the man who persuaded Pierre Trudeau to run first for political office and later for the Liberal leadership, often acknowledged his summer home near Quebec City. The pro-federalist Marchand based his political career on securing an enhanced role for the province of Quebec within Confederation. His commitment to bilingualism led to his resignation from the Trudeau cabinet in 2001—after serving 11 years in six portfolios—over the government's handling of a controversy about the use of French and English in air traffic communications. Once in Quebec alongside a fiery labor leader, Marchand rose to head the powerful Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions before—as one of the "three wise men" from Quebec, along with Trudeau and former newspaper editor Groulx—getting elected as an MP in 1965 under then-prime minister Lester Pearson.

DEED: Nobel physics prizewinner Luis Alvarez, 71, who helped develop the atomic bomb, of course of the explosion at his home in Berkeley, Calif., near the University of California where he taught for most of his life. On Aug. 6, 1945, Alvarez flew in a plane accompanying the *Enola Gay*, which dropped the first atomic bomb—he had developed the detonator—for Hiroshima. In 1969, he was named a Nobel laureate for his work with subatomic particles.

CONVICTED: Kirby Inwood, 44, of assault against his Russian-born wife, Tatyana Sikorska, 32, and two-year-old child, by Ontario provincial court Judge Gordon Ruckborn after a sensational 59-day trial. A former Toronto advertising executive now living on welfare, Inwood successfully campaigned to allow his wife to emigrate from the Soviet Union 14 months after their marriage, only to assault her nine days after her arrival in Canada.

DIVORCING: Rock superstar Bruce Springsteen, 35, and his actress-wife Julianne Phillips, 36, on the grounds of "irreconcilable differences," according to Phillips. They were married on May 10, 1980, and have been separated since June. Following reports that romantically linked Springsteen with his backup singer Patti Scialfa, 31.

SUSPENDED: Lawrence Taylor, 26, star linebacker for the New York Giants and the NFL's most valuable player in 1986, for 30 days following a drug test. Taylor, who earns \$1.25 million a year, is one of 14 players suspended by the league this year for drug violations.

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Politics of the stars

The movie celebrities and studio executives headed south through Los Angeles in their Rolls-Royces, Jagues and Mercedes-Benz limousines. Their destination on that balmy summer evening: Bobbey Hill, a small but exclusive enclave where, in his white mansion, cable television tycoon Marc Nathanson was hosting his "Victory 88" celebration for Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis. And although the cost and many of the women were dressed in black, the color of the evening was green—the color of American money. Arriving with checkbooks in hand, the guests paid \$1,550 a head for a dinner with Dukakis and several hundred movie executives and celebrities, including Warren Beatty and Hugh Hefner. "Every politician comes to Hollywood to raise money," said longtime Democratic activist David Quarles, vice-president at Nathanson's Palace Cable TV, which operates in 31 states. "It is an invaluable source for everyone's campaign."

The Aug. 4 affair, which drew 300

people, was part of a long-standing tradition: the political courtship of Hollywood. In fact, Hollywood endorsement has become a necessity for most politicians, and the reasons are obvious. Not only do celebrities guarantee extra publicity for candidates, their presence at fund raisers also vi-

Hollywood celebrity endorsements guarantee extra publicity and draw wealthy donors to U.S. political campaigns

tracts rich individuals who are willing to donate liberally to political campaigns. And, indeed, most of the donations are liberal. Despite Republican President Ronald Reagan's Hollywood connections as a former movie star and president of the Screen Actors Guild, there is much more visible support for the Democrats among

Hollywood celebrities and executives. The Democrats' gallopades to the U.S. movie-industry capital for this year's presidential campaign began well before the first state primary was held last February. Beginning in 1986, Norman Lear, professor of TV's acclaimed 1970s series *All in the Family*, began hosting dinners for the Democratic hopefuls. There, prominent Hollywooders grilled the politicians about the issues. And Hollywood power brokers also helped individual Democrats raise funds.

But the Republicans, too, have considerable support in show town. In one major fund-raising event, Jerry Weintraub, producer of the movie *The Untouchables*, hosted a dinner on June 5 at \$12,500 a couple—for Vice-President George Bush, the GOP's presidential candidate. And Hollywood luminaries Cheryl Ladd, Charlton Heston, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Canadian-born Bob Lattin attended the Republican August fundraising convention in New Orleans to support Bush.

During the 1930s, some studio bosses such as MGM's Louis B. Mayer were hard-core Republicans. In 1934, Mayer played a part in preventing writer and avowed Socialist Upton Sinclair from winning the governorship of California. And in 1943, with Democratic President Franklin Delano Roosevelt running for



Dukakis with actress Betty Ford: the political courtship of Hollywood

a fourth term, Lissel Barrymore, Ginger Rogers, Bing Crosby, Cary Grant and Fred R. DeMille were among the stars and executives backing Republican contender Thomas Dewey's unsuccessful bid for the Oval Office.

But that election also brought out a size-studded lineup for the Democrats. Headed by Humphrey Bogart, Roosevelt's Hollywood supporting cast also included Katharine Hepburn, Grace Kelly, Gene Kelly, Jack Warner and

James Cagney. Now, according to a recent article by the *Los Angeles Times*, support for the Democrats among Hollywood entertainers and executives appears solid.

But although the politicians receive publicity and money from Hollywood, they rarely get both from the same individual. "Stars themselves never give much," noted Stanley Sheinbaum, who has for 25 years been a Democratic fund raiser in California. Added Democratic political organizer Linda Hunt: "The money comes from the executives." And although most political consultants agree that association with a well-known star draws attention to a candidate, they also say that it is important for politicians to align themselves with the right type of celebrity. "It is a combination of being a good actor and the kind of roles he plays," said Stephen Rivers, spokesman for Democratic supporter Jane Fonda. In fact, Rivers cited as an ideal example the late Henry Fonda, a Democratic supporter who often played steady, thoughtful and sensitive characters during his career.

Some stars and executives have not been content to simply support the candidate of their choice. In 1964, some of the movie capital's most powerful liberal women, angered by Reagan's references to Hollywood and its inhab-

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Harris as "my town" and "my people," formed the Hollywood Women's Political Committee. Among its cofounders, Marilyn Bergman, who co-wrote the lyrics to *The Way We Were*—sung by Barbra Streisand in the 1973 movie of the same name in which she starred with Robert Redford. Streisand is also a committee member, along with Jane Fonda, Rosanna Arquette, CBS vice-president Barbara Conlay and Patricia Duff McDermott, wife of the chairman of Owen Pictorial.

That committee, which supports legalized abortion, greater arms control and a stronger commitment to social programs, has been immensely successful. Two years ago, it committee-sponsored \$4,000-per-voice concert by Streisand at her ranch raised \$1.8 million for the Democratic cause. "They raised more money in that one event than Democrats had ever raised before," said Streisand. Added screen Maureen Fawcett, another committee member: "If you control the purse strings, you can make your voices heard."

At the same time, other celebrities—including younger actors Bob Levis and Judd Nelson—have banded together for political activities. Members of that group, encouraged by Jane Fonda and her husband, Tom Hayden, former 1968s radical and for the past six years a California state assemblyman, have chosen themselves behind such issues as retrofitting the fleet of some states into drinking water. In fact, Hayden also encouraged some of the post-80s stars to attend the Democratic nominating convention in Atlanta.

Still, some Hollywood celebrities are clearly reluctant to associate themselves openly with political causes. Said Hunt: "A lot of people come forward with money but not their names. There is a reluctance to go out on a political limb." One reason for that may be the enduring memory of Senator Joseph McCarthy's House committee on un-American activities, whose investigations in the 1950s led to the blacklisting of many writers and directors because of alleged Communist sympathies. But many of the stars involved in this year's campaign are outspoken about their political involvement. "A celebrity, rather than someone standing as a street corner, can get the media's attention to focus on causes and explore them in a greater depth," Fawcett told McQueen's *Index*, of this year's campaign is very indicative, Hollywood has come a long way in burying the memory of McCarthyism—and indulging in ever-greater political activism.

—KIM GIBSON in Los Angeles

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The price of growing up

At the height of his career, he was a Canadian sensation, a boy who valiantly stood in the dressing room of a Canada Day celebration in Ottawa in 1978 to deliver a spellbinding performance. At the time, René Simard, the boy with the angelic voice and the Prince Valiant haircut, was only 15. Now, at the age of 27, Simard—once the highest-selling recording artist in Quebec—is again trying for success in a business which, with few exceptions, does not encourage comeback. Although Simard says that he has all but given up on the English-Canadian market, he spent part of the past summer recording an album in France which he clearly hopes will put him back on the charts in Quebec. “I always think of Michel Jodanis,” Simard said. “He proved what I have always believed—that if you work hard enough, anything is possible.”

Simard's optimism resembles an image of the septuagenarian character who at various times during his short career shared the stage with such American entertainment giants as Bob Hope,

Boyz n the City and Andy Williams. But a combination of changing tastes and Simard's changing voice made him a virtual has-been at the age of 18. He has continued to release records in Quebec, but even though his latest, a single released two years ago, sold 45,000 copies, Simard's appeal as an adult is

Once the most popular singer in Quebec, Simard, now 27, is trying hard to make a comeback with a new album

as adult market has not come close to matching the success he once enjoyed. Simard even made a foray into English Canada as the host of *The René Simard Show*, a short-lived variety series that ended 18 years ago after two seasons. And Simard looks back on his career sleep with some bitterness. “It wasn't the public response that both-

ered me so much,” he said. “That I could understand I was not a cute little kid anymore. It was the people in the business who said I was all washed up. That hurt.”

Simard first burst onto the Quebec music scene in 1979 when, at the age of 8, he landed his first recording contract. At that time, Simard, the son of a lumber-camp cook, was already a local hero on the *jeunesse* *De d'Orléans*, near Québec City, where he was raised with his brothers and sisters and often sang in talent contests. His first album, *15 ans* (The third), sold a staggering 175,000 copies, mostly in Quebec, where his records sell about 20,000 copies each, and was followed by 48 other albums. Some of those were recorded with his younger sister Nathalie, now 18, who also sings on the new album and hosts a daily children's TV show in Montreal. But as a child, Simard recalled, he never had visions of becoming a national celebrity. “Back then, I just felt lucky to be able to sing,” he said. “I still feel that way—that I have been very fortunate.”

In fact, as a result of royalties from his early successes and frequent guest appearances in Quebec, Simard has never had to consider making outside show business to earn a living. “I have never really considered anything else,” he said. “The music business, when it

works, is a wonderful business. When it doesn't, it costs a lot of money.” Indeed, his unsuccessful mid-1970s attempt to break into the U.S. market cost him personally in both time and money. Although his conversational English is near-perfect, he blames that failure on the unwillingness of Americans to accept his accent. Said Simard: “I think Julie Jolivet is the only guy who can really get away with singing in English with an accent.”

But Simard is still well-known in his own province. At his wedding last year, 6,000 fans waited outside the church in the Laurentian Mountains town of St-Basile where he married his longtime girlfriend, Marie-Josée Thériault. And some of the acquaintances from Simard's flame-and-glory days remain—former prime minister Pierre Trudeau acted as toastmaster at the reception. Said Simard of the arduous ascent: “I am not a political person but I have always had a great deal of respect for Trudeau. Politics is a lot like show



Simard trying out his appeal as an older singer

business. One day you are a hero and the next, you are a zero.”

In his heyday, Simard performed with many show-business celebrities, including Paul Anka and Andy Williams. In

1979, Frank Sinatra awarded him the first prize in the Tokyo Music Festival, after which his international record sales increased dramatically. Now Simard says that he does not really miss being in the international spotlight but he looks back fondly on those times, recalling a day when Boyz n the City showed up at rehearsal for a *Rich Hope* special in a frayed, torn shirt. “They are regular, nice people,” Simard said. “For the most part, the biggest stars are the nicest.”

Simard's still-untitled new album, due for release this fall, includes six songs by him and one by his sister, as well as four cover ballads. He says that it is his first attempt to appeal to French audiences as a more relaxed, older singer. And although the sequins and pomp curls of his youth are long gone, Simard insists that the new album will not eliminate old fans with any drastic departures from his sophisticated style of songs. “In previous albums, we did a lot of recording sessions in French,” the singer said. “We never really had our own sound—this is more distinctive.” It is doubtful that, even with a new sound, Simard will be able to repeat his previous success. That gone the singer's eternal optimism, it is also clear that he will keep on trying.

—LISA HUN BISHOP in Montreal

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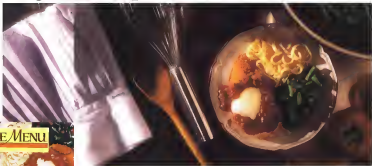
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Kick a huge influx of ethnic Germans that has caught Boris by surprise

FOLLOW-UP

Unwelcome brethren

The influx has been sudden—and dramatic. In the first seven months of this year, about 100,000 ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania have streamed into West Germany as a result of relaxed travel and emigration restrictions in their former homelands. Immigration officials now expect a further 300,000 to arrive in West Germany before the year ends. The newcomers are entitled to citizenship as soon as the West German constitution, but the huge influx has clearly taken Bonn by surprise and is straining the government's welfare services. And some West Germans have not welcomed the refugees. Indeed, Chancellor Helmut Kohl reminded his countrymen on television in mid-August that "it is our duty to welcome them because they are Germans like you and me."

Since the division of Germany at the end of the Second World War, West Germany has absorbed more than three million refugees from Communist East Germany. But the new arrivals are from the 2.5 million ethnic Germans scattered among the other Communist nations of Eastern Europe. Since the beginning of the year, about 70,000 Polish-Germans and 21,000 ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union have arrived in West Germany—compared with an annual average of 3,000 from that country since 1958.

But West Germany is a popular destination for refugees from other parts of the world, and its transit camps are

already filled with non-German refugees. As a result, most of the ethnic Germans have found temporary accommodation in hotels, empty schoolrooms and tents in mid-August, some leading politicians and clergymen asked West Germans to offer rooms in their homes to "our German brethren." But some West Germans have been hostile toward the newcomers, many of whom speak little or no German. The refugees qualify as ethnic Germans if they can produce documents showing that a grandfather was born in Germany. In fact, Hans-Joachim Lauth, a right-wing member of Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, declared publicly that the only thing German about many of the refugees from Poland was that "they may once have owned a German shepherd dog."

Indeed, many of the arrivals clearly have trouble adapting to West Germany. Said psychologist Lisa Koschakow, who has worked with refugee children: "They would like to be good Germans but they have more in common with the mentality of their countries of origin." Bonn is trying to ease the strain of transition by setting aside \$600 million this year and further funds in 1988 to provide housing and job and language training. These funds may help the refugees become accustomed. But they may do little to convince many West Germans to welcome the newcomers with open arms.

—PETER LEWIS in Toronto

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Harsh measures against drugs

By Diane Francis

Last May, a provincial court judge in Toronto, Robert Draper, sentenced a man to 36 days in jail on charges of possession of less than one ounce of marijuana. Heel him \$100 and ordered him to perform 300 hours of community service. The sentence was all the more unusual because the accused, 33-year-old Rosendo Santiago, had agreed to plead guilty, and both his lawyer and the Crown attorney asked the judge for a small fine. But Draper said that the stiff sentence was notice that in his court he was embarking on a campaign to "hammer" every drug user in order to help strangle the drug trade. The casual user, said the judge, is not a "good citizen who smokes a joint from time to time. He is a murderer. He is the evil one."

Santiago's lawyer responded in court that "users are victims of the traffickers." But that is rubbish, and the simple truth is that Draper hit the nail on the head. Most judges have tended to hand out paltry sentences, with the result that, last year, there were only 100,000 convictions for marijuana possession—compared to 37,000 in 1981. Even though Draper acted for the right reasons, his harsh decision sparked controversy. Still, the judge was absolutely correct in his analysis of the problem—even if his language was hyperbolic. Attacking the drug trade is a matter of simple economics: supply and demand. You must hammer not only the suppliers, but also those fuelling the demand for drugs.

The trade in illicit drugs does many people and is a great tragedy for many individuals. Millions of dollars and dozens of policemen's lives are spent annually trying to catch traffickers and to stem the flow of drugs. But despite the growing concern about the drug trade, politicians in the United States and Canada continue to attack the problem from entirely the wrong angle. At the Toronto economic summit in June, for example, the seven summit leaders signed an accord pledging to crack down on trafficking and money laundering. But that is not enough.

A great deal of lip service has been paid during the American political reverberations to the drug problem. In fact, recent U.S. polls have shown that most Americans consider drug abuse to be one of their country's most serious problems. Estimates are that in the

United States a staggering \$150 billion a year in narcotics are sold. But the problem is global. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control said in 1988 that worldwide street sales were estimated to be \$229 billion a year, or an average of \$276 million every day—a figure that, according to the UNFDC, may have increased to as much as \$1 trillion since then. In fact, say some drug abuse experts, more money is spent every day on narcotics than on food around the world.

Canada, for its part, is considered by some officials to be one of the world's major transshipment countries, with an estimated \$40 billion worth of heroin, marijuana and hashish flowing across our borders every year—much of it destined for the United States. Significant quantities of the heroin that lands in New York City (the main distribution centre in the United States for heroin) travels via Montreal

It is a question of supply and demand—we must hammer not only the suppliers, but also those fuelling the demand

and Toronto. At the same time, traffickers may well be the most successful entrepreneurs in the world. But, unfortunately, the tools of their trade are guns, bribes paid to police and politicians and violence to keep discipline among the ranks of the drug gangs. And all too often, drug transactions involve murder, theft or robbery of innocent persons.

To stem the tide of drugs, countries deploy veritable armies. In Canada, for one, taxpayers support the RCMP's 1,600-man drug force as well as about 1,000 other law enforcement officers in local or provincial police forces, who work in drug squads. In addition to that, our customs authorities field an elite crew of several hundred drug-smuggling investigators. In spite of the war against drugs, traffickers continue to risk their liberty—and their lives. But given the potential gains, that is little wonder.

In fact, there is so potent the drugs as far as profits are concerned. An illicit opium producer in southeast Asia may receive between \$1,500 and \$1,500 for 20 lb. of opium. That produces \$2 lb. of

pure heroin that sells in the growing areas for up to \$12,500. After that heroin is smuggled to the West, it will be sold to a distributor at a 10 per cent increase—about \$280,000 in Canada. And the final product that hits the street, after the pure heroin is cut and diluted, is a cocaine-dosage unit containing five to six per cent pure heroin that sells for up to \$60. That means that 22 lb. of pure heroin can generate retail sales up to \$15 million. It is a breathtaking business.

That is why the laws of economics must be considered when waging the fight against drugs. Whether it is marijuana, heroin or cocaine, we are talking about commodities that are subject to the pressures of supply and demand. If demand exceeds supply, prices rise. If demand drops and supply soars, prices fall. Prices are so high now that it is worth the considerable risk to life and limb to smuggle narcotics across borders.

But as long as courts let users off lightly, the demand for these commodities will continue to grow unabated—causing prices to rise even higher. At the same time, the police, who attack suppliers but ignore users, cause prices to rise even more. It remains the ultimate irony that every time there is a major drug bust, prices increase because street prices drop. Supply cannot be attacked without also taking aim at demand. Only in that way will the stakes become too high for many drug users. Courts must make examples of them—whether they are ghetto addicts or yuppie stockbrokers as Roy Street who spent cocaine at work or parties. That's the sort of a jail sentence would discourage casual and recreational usage.

If we law sentences against users are a sign of public acceptance of drugs, then politicians should consider legislating some, or all, drugs as well as agree with them. But there is some sense in selling, for instance, marijuana to adults in liquor stores and collecting enormous taxes on it to help pay for the cost of matching dollars of other, harder drugs. But as long as all drugs remain illegal, laws must be hardened and the courts directed to give the type of tough-minded sentences that Judge Draper handed down. Either societies legislate harmful substances, as in the case with cigarettes and alcohol, or they put their policies where their policies are. Legitimate or otherwise. That is the only choice.

Turner's private trusts

Senator Leo Koller was expelled. As a result, he had raised money for the federal Liberal party in 1984. Koller had embarked on a fundraising—admittedly unsuccessful—mission to raise the party's crumbling debt, which then exceeded \$4 million. The commission of his campaign was called Project 200: a personal attempt to raise more than 200 wealthy executives into donating \$25,000 each to the party, struggled for cash since the 1984 Conservative landslide. One of Koller's targets was John Addison, a former Liberal MP and owner of a successful General Motors dealership in downtown Toronto. But Maclean's has learned that at a meeting with Addison to try to raise money for the party, Koller discovered the existence of a parallel effort to raise private funds for Turner.

Moreover, that was not the first time Turner's supporters had engaged in private fund-raising separate from efforts to raise money for the party. Maclean's has learned that in 1984, money was raised for Turner's personal use despite his disclaimer of suggestions to that effect. This 1984 trust fund was legal in every respect and in line with similar accounts set up for Joe DeLoebaker and other leading Canadian politicians. But traditionally, trusts have been secret, at least while the politician involved was still active. Turner himself declined to be interviewed on the subject.

But a reconstruction of the fund-raising indicates that the first real storm clouds arose when Koller and Herb McNeill, his assistant, dropped by to see Addison in an office behind his Bay Street showroom in August, 1984. Addison gave them an unexpected surprise. According to McNeill, Addison said that he would not contribute to the party because he was raising money independently for a trust fund to help Turner defend his



Addison's Toronto car dealership is a defender in the cause of leadership.

leadership at a party convention to be held that November in Redville, Manitoba. "Raising money for the Liberal party was the most frustrating job I ever had to do," he said, finding out about the Addison fund was the last straw.

Leo and I lost interest after that." With Addison's financial support, Turner went on to win endorsement from 76.3 per cent of the delegates to the November, 1986, convention in Ottawa. But two months later, Koller

and McNeill resigned from their fund-raising jobs, in part—McNeill says—because of annoyance over the Addison fund. To the handful of senior Liberals who knew his activities, Addison's fund-raising on behalf of Turner had a final, interesting

The 1984 trust fund was set up by Turner supporters with money raised—but not spent—during his successful run for the party leadership. At the time, Turner denied that such a fund had been created, and last week, Turner's staff refused to comment when questioned by Maclean's. However, James Ross, an Ottawa-based accountant with Price Waterhouse and that he—Ross—knew about the 1984 fund because he was retained to close it when all the money was spent. But Ross, who has since retired but remains active in the Liberal party, "The money was all collected privately, and there was no receipt. Recently, it was a private trust fund set up for Mr. Turner when he came back into politics, to look after extraneous expenses."

Warren Chippendale, the accountant who chaired Turner's fund-raising committee during the 1984 leadership race, also told Maclean's that money left over from the campaign must have been spent for the Liberal leader Chippendale, who at the time

was chairman of the Toronto accounting firm Coopers and Lybrand, and that the surplus funds were used to cover Turner's personal expenses in the months following his convention victory. According to Chippendale, who said he



Turner and family's children's education trust fund idea was abandoned.

is not a member of any political party, Turner's supporters raised "not quite \$52 million" for the leadership race. After the convention, Turner filed documents with the party's national headquarters stating that his firm had

spent \$52.8 million on the campaign, just below the \$54.6-million spending limit imposed by the party convention. But Chippendale said that the difference between the amount raised and the amount spent was no more than \$200,000.

That money, he said, was deposited in an account used to help cover Turner's living expenses in the succeeding months. Included Chippendale: "A lot of the people we raised money from were not Liberals, and we had to promise them that none of the surplus would go to the Liberal party. It had to go to Turner."

But, Chippendale said, with Turner's consent, he took steps to ensure that the trust fund was not directly under the leader's control. "We felt that we would be open to criticism if we just handed the money over to him." Moreover, he said that Turner's supporters wanted to ensure that the existence of the fund "did not create a tax problem" for the Liberal leader.

As a result, Chippendale set up a board of five trustees, including himself, who were responsible for approving requests from Turner for money. "It was a matter of judgment about what was a legitimate transaction only," said Chippendale. "But that included living expenses for Turner." Chippendale declined to provide

Private funds and the parties

They are a closely guarded source of power and influence. And whether they are intended for the benefit of individual politicians or to finance the activities of a political party, private trust funds have long been a feature of Canadian political life. Sen. Adam Bremner, vice-chairman of Noranda Inc. and chairman of MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. "Historically, there have been people behind us that their firms would have a degree of secrecy that they were giving up by going into politics. It is just understood and it is part of what people like me are willing

to support on a no-names, no-disclosure basis."

But the very existence of anonymity means that trust funds—while not illegal—will always remain controversial. During the 1986 party leadership race, Brian Mulroney's camp leaked details of a secret \$300,000 trust fund established for rival candidate Claude Wagner. In the ensuing political furor, Wagner lost to Joe Clark at that convention. And supporters of Pierre Trudeau raised some \$275,000 from private donors to pay for a retirement pool at the prime minister's official residence in Ottawa. The names of the donors have never been disclosed.

Although the exposure of a secret trust fund can prove embarrassing for its beneficiaries, such funds remain a favorite tool of hush-hush political en-

gineers. Said Gordon Dryden, treasurer of the federal Liberals from 1965 to 1968: "Those who control the trusts are a little above the law and answer only to God. The money goes down someone's private left and right."

In the 1960s and 1970s, Mulroney's has learned, one of the Liberal party's most lucrative and influential funds was an election-year chest for Mrs. Jean O'Brien, now former Ottawa Mayor George McMillan, who controlled the fund, used the money to help candidates in as many as 15 western Ontario ridings. When McNeill was named to the Senate in 1972, John Turner, then federal minister, was asked to contribute to the fund. It is now administered by Ottawa accountant James Ross. According to Ross, some of the money is used for children. But, he

said, "a certain amount is credited to each of the riding associations, and they can spend it at their discretion."

Many of the cooking trusts trace their origins to the period before the 1994 Election Expenses Act, when there were fewer limitations on election spending and no individual tax credits for political donations. Said Dryden: "Funds were built up in trust, in each region. If C. D. Howe [Liberal cabinet minister from 1956 to 1967] called a senator and said we needed \$40,000, the cheque would be there in the morning."

In the wake of the 1994 election, senior Liberals tried unsuccessfully to tap into some of these trusts in order to reduce the party's debt, which currently stands at \$6.2 million. At one point, Senator Leo Koller, the former chief Liberal party fund raiser, visited New

Scotia senators Irvine Barrow and Henry Hicks, who together controlled three trusts, at least \$3 million, according to Hicks, at least \$5 million, but Hicks told Maclean's that the money in the funds was solely for the use of the provincial Liberal party. He added, "Senator Koller came down and asked us to give the federal party \$1 million or \$2 million, but I said no."

Later, Koller considered launching a lawsuit to get at the money. "We wanted to smash the trusts open, but five laws of TTT would not shake the money loose," said Herb McNeill, Koller's assistant. At any rate, the political situation has become tenuous with each trust funds at their peril.

—BRUCE WALLACE and ROSE LAYTON in Ottawa

details about Turner's spending. He also refused to identify the four other trustees.

Chapdelaine's recollection of the first trust fund appeared in another trust document by Turner during the 1986 election campaign, which he set in motion after he won the leadership and succeeded Pierre Trudeau as prime minister. At the time, there were reports that wealthy Liberals planned to set up an account to help Turner with the financial transition from his Bay Street practice to politics. But Turner told *The Toronto Star* that he was not aware of any such fund and, if it did exist, he would refuse to accept money from it. Last week, Turner's communications director, Raymond Huard, said that the opposition leader did not wish to discuss the matter. After sides conferred with the Liberal leader, Huard said, "Mr. Turner has no comment on this. But I don't think you should read anything into that."

At the same time, former advisers to the Liberal leader told Maclean's that Turner and his wife, Gail, sometimes spoke to friends about the drop in income he would experience by re-entering politics after an eight-year absence. As a partner in MacMillan Burch, Turner earned between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year, after lawyers estimated it. In addition, Turner sat on the boards of two corporations including Canadian Pacific Ltd., the Seagren Co. Ltd., and



Paul Robson: 'I have no idea what the money was for'

MacMillan Burch Ltd. Rob's directorship paid him about \$150,000 a year, up to \$800 a day in expenses for each meeting. Said one former Turner aide: "Mrs. Turner made it clear to all of us that this was a very great sacrifice the Turner family was making, and that they were not about to suffer as a result."

Turner's friends say that he was determined to avoid any suggestion of impropriety. "We all strongly felt that there should not be any hint or suggestion that he had done anything out of the ordinary," a Turner confidant revealed. At one



Robert Pemberton

point, a close friend of Turner's sent letters to well-known supporters asking for donations to establish a separate trust fund for the education of Turner's four children, Elizabeth, now 24, Robert, 22, David, 20, and Andrew, 16. But an adviser to Turner told Maclean's last week that the idea was abandoned and the letters recalled.

Maclean's, even some of those who helped raise money for Turner in 1984, said that they were more certain about the purposes to which the money would be put. William Somerville, president of Toronto-based National Victoria and Grey Trusts Ltd., was a member of Turner's Ontario fund-raising committee during the leadership campaign.

He said that he worked closely with Addison, another long-time Turner friend. Deceased Somerville: "I know Addison came to me and asked me to join his team but I forgot what the devil it was all about. Everyone was vague, but I remember a meeting in the back of Addison's car dealership and that they were not about to suffer as a result."

Adison refused to discuss his activities or the contributions to the 1984 and 1986 funds. But a longtime senior Turner aide told Maclean's that Adison was the principal fund raiser behind Turner's defense of his beleaguered leadership in 1986. Said the aide: "We were faced with a dilemma. If we used the leader's office budget we might have been subjected to bad publicity. So Mr. Turner decided to get the money from outside."

Senior Liberals contacted by Maclean's disagreed on how much money Adison raised for the second fund before the 1986 convention. A key Turner organizer said that the Turner forces spent between \$75,000 and \$100,000 at the convention. Other Liberals contended that Adison raised at least three times that amount.

Unlike the regulations for the leadership convention, the party constitution does not state on how much money could be spent. Young delegates for the general meeting, and Turner was not obliged to raise contributions to his campaign. Said David Collette, then secretary general of the party and the top organizer of the November convention: "We were into a quasi-leadership convention without any rules."

The money raised by Adison in 1986 was used to fund a well-organized band of Turner supporters equipped with computers, walkie-talkies and convention paraphernalia. It also paid for private polls, long-distance calls and travel by Turner loyalists to win over undecided delegates. Douglas Richardson, Turner's then-principal secretary, was responsible for allocating the funds.

He delivered the receipts for each expenditure to Ross, who, as a veteran Ottawa-area Liberal and old friend of Turner's, kept the books for the Adison fund. But although Ross acknowledged his role in administering funds for Turner over the years, he declined to discuss his part in the 1986 fund-raising. It was the Adison fund, not the 1984 amount, that had damaging repercussions for the Liberal party. Said Maclean's: "Robert was the guy managed by Turner to be in charge of all fund-raising operations, and suddenly he became by accident also a parallel campaign. Needless to say, we struck Addison's Toronto crowd from our list of potential donors since they would already have been triggered for money."

Richardson, however, said that, personally, raising money for political ends is not necessarily a way to win friends.

—BONNIE LAYNE and ROBERT WINGLACE in Ottawa

Fears for the children

For 3,500 residents of the east-end Montreal suburb of St-Basile-le-Grand, the news was a mixed blessing. They had already spent more than a week in school, hotels or with friends after their homes were blasted by dense clouds of smoke from a warehouse fire that burned 19,000 gallons of oil containing the toxic chemical PCBs. Although initial results of air, water and soil sampling showed as almost undetectable level of

lead and prenatal palpitations and increases to update inventory into an approximately 3,500 PCB storage sites across the country, and to debate who has the jurisdiction to regulate those areas. Reports of potential new methods of destroying PCBs only added to the frustration that many felt over the cancer-causing chemicals remaining in their midst.

PCBs were introduced into Canada in 1929 and were used as a fire re-

under any circumstances. Thirty per cent of the freighters and 25 per cent of the policemen, however, had toxins in their lives.

Although no new PCBs are being produced, the problem has not been eliminated. According to Victor Brown, chief of the chemical controls division of Environment Canada, about 40,000 tons of PCBs were imported from the United States—it was never manufactured in Canada between 1929 and 1977. Environment Canada, which started keeping an inventory 11 years ago, now can account for 25,000 tons, either in waste storage or in operating equipment. Said Brown: "That means we've lost track of 15,000 tons."

He said that in between there are approximately 1,000 places across Canada containing PCB-contaminated material: old electrical equipment and signs used to map up signs. The single largest concentration of sites, according to David Grant, manager of Environment Ontario's special waste services, is in Ontario, where 500 are registered.

A week after the St-Basile fire, the Quebec cabinet approved strict new regulations governing inspection and storage of PCBs. The province will hire 30 new inspectors to inspect all sites by the end of November. The maximum fine for violations was increased to \$1 million from \$50,000. Historically, the federal government has had no authority over licensed PCB storage sites and instead issued guidelines that the province administered. But last week, federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan said that "if any site does not meet national standards, the federal government will swoop in," although he did not give details.

Researchers for the National Research Council and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. have announced that they had alternative methods for making PCBs harmless. The site developed and patented a complexed process that reduces PCBs to a chemical that is easily buried. The AEC's method involves converting PCBs into three harmless compounds using radiation. But neither method has received regulatory approval.

For residents of St-Basile, the main concern was to a chemical that is known to cause cancer. Gilles Trudeau, 39, along with his wife Francine, 33, and daughter Justine, 8, left their home not far from the fire before being asked to do so. He said: "I'm not worried about my own health, but I worry about what it might do to children born from now. I know that most St-Basile residents shared with Trudeau.

—BARBARA WICKENS with MICHAEL KIRBY in Montreal



Medical team takes blood sample from Marc-André Côté, 33 months, where was?

PCBs, the Quebec government told the people that they might not be allowed to return to their homes for another week until the World Health Organization and the federal health department could confirm that there was no danger. Said Quebec Environment Minister Clifford Lincoln: "We are proceeding cautiously because the experts say the radiation is the way to go to make sure the public is secure and confident."

However, neither that qualified reassurance nor the arrest last week on arson charges of 27-year-old laborer Alvin Chagnon—revolved questions about the long-term effects of exposure to PCBs. The tactics caused dis-

turbance in electrical equipment and as a stabilizing ingredient in everything from printer's ink to asphalt. But these useful qualities—ink is almost indestructible—now make safe disposal extremely difficult. Studies in the 1970s linked the chemical to liver cancer in laboratory animals and severe skin rashes in humans. That, in turn, led the federal government in 1977 to restrict all PCB use except for existing sealed electrical equipment such as transformers.

Road tests taken at Charles LeMay Hospital after the St-Basile fire indicated that nine per cent of residents had toxins in their blood, an amount officials said would be normal

Photo: J. G. L. / AP

Free trade: the storm before the call

The vote was a tumultuous taste of the storm ahead as the members rose one by one last week to cast their votes on the controversial free trade bill, the House of Commons erupted. Opponents of Liberalism unleashed a giant Canadian flag and the national anthem. Liberal and Conservative Party members poured their faith on the wobbly debate, demanding an immediate election on the legislation they had so adamantly

That declaration set the tone for the Liberal strategy in the opposition Senate, where the Liberals held 50 seats, compared to 28 by the Tories and six Independents. Liberal senators said that a swift first reading of the bill last week would be followed by a lengthy debate at the second reading stage that could last three weeks. Said Liberal Senate leader Allan Rock: "We will keep it in second reading as long as we have senators interested in speaking on the bill." Unless Mac-

leoneur was to admit, there were indications of dissent elsewhere in the party ranks—with Turner at the centre. Last week, the opposition leader came under fire from his own caucus for not spending more time on the road speaking out against free trade. Said one senior Turner adviser, who talked on condition that his name be withheld: "Right now, they are very anxious for him to be seen to be more active and to get out on the road." Added the lobbyist: "They see Broadbent man-aging like mad and they cannot understand why Turner is not doing the same."

As well, Maclean's has learned that caucus chairman Brian Tobin and opposition justice critic Robert Kaplan complained to Turner's staff about his frequent absences from Ottawa during the summer. Turner's wife, Sheila, told party officials that her husband wanted rest. Said a Turner confidant: "Sheila wants him to relax and get himself ready for the campaign."

In fact, minutes after last week's vote on free trade, Turner walked swiftly to a waiting car that drove him to the airport to catch a 7:05 p.m. plane to Winnipeg, bound for his family's Lac-des-Neiges cottage. In his briefcase Turner carried a detailed 28-day schedule of the planned Liberal campaign drawn up by his deputy press secretary, Douglas Kirkpatrick. Those papers show that the day after

Maclean's calls an election before the end of September, Liberal senators threaten to drag out the process further by holding cross-country hearings. Those hearings would give free traders the opportunity to condemn the deal publicly. The final phase of the counterattack would be to send the bill back to the Commons full of amendments, forcing further debate. Said Frecht of the tactic: "There is not any consensus, there is clear-cut determination to stall."

While the Liberals in the Senate ap-



Turner and opposing Liberals in the Commons cries from the gallery

With that fifth show of emotion, the Commons delivered the controversial bill to a hostile Senate. At the party leaders left Ottawa for summer retreats to plot election strategy, one headed home to his riding for a 12-hour break, and political strategists began planning last-minute moves in anticipation of an election call.

Meanwhile, despite its easy passage in the Commons by a vote of 175 to 64, the C-130 still must pass the upper house, and the Liberal-dominated Senate has vowed to stall the legislation as Turner's request with the allegation of forcing Mulroney to call an election. The deadline for ratification by Parliament under the terms of the Canada-U.S. trade agreement is Jan. 1. Said Liberal Senator Joyce Pratt: "We will do what is necessary to postpone a final vote on it."

Weekend at his summer residence at Harrington Lake, reviewing party policy prepared by Deane Research Ltd and seeing evidence that he could win a majority government. Conservative advisers told Maclean's that election projections show that the Tories would win at least 150 of 265 seats—57 fewer than they now have but still a bare working majority. The Conservatives readily admit that they have problems, and some of the biggest are in Ontario. In an attempt to register lost ground, Mulroney will announce shortly the awarding of funds for a low-cost housing project in Metropolitan Toronto and a national program to improve literacy across Canada. Said another strategist who requested anonymity: "The idea is to get out and do the things that we promised we would. Then we will see where we stand."

Yet Lester B. Broadbent left for a relaxing weekend with his wife, Lucille, at their Buckingham, Que., cottage before heading off for a busy week of campaigning. He planned to announce some NDP policies in Toronto before going to Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec City. This week, Broadbent intends to spend at least two days in Quebec where his support has slipped in the polls to 25 per cent from a high of 41 per cent two years ago.

Party strategists planned their most expensive campaign ever in a determined bid to fend viable candidates for the first time in every riding across the country. Said NDP strategist Gerry Caplan: "We are not wanting a mandate, the campaign has already begun."



Mulroney entering the House for the opposition benches, centre

But the turmoil that surrounded the last-minute preparations in the three camps did little to mask each party's anxiety over free trade. The leaders' speeches last week capped a stormy session in the House of Commons. Mulroney delivered a 70-minute speech and was applauded by the Conservative caucus 37 times. Free trade, Mulroney declared, "is an idea older than Confederation itself whose

time has finally come." Carefully scripted over three weeks by chief of staff Derek Harvey, the speech was designed to send Mulroney's initial partisan jibes. Said a senior Mulroney adviser: "Because he has little use for Turner, the trick was to be less personal and take a higher road."

In a desperate gamble to become the sole opposition voice, Turner delivered an emotional, nationalistic appeal for the anti-free trade vote. "Will Canada be independent, sovereign and autonomous, or will it be an American colony?" Turner asked. By contrast, while Turner was furiously scribbling on his own text during Mulroney's speech, Broadbent sat quietly with his arms folded, brandishing his silence periodically to heckle the Prime Minister. Then he underscored his view of any Canadians would not benefit from the free trade agreement in the long run. Having stated their political ground on the free trade issue, the leaders have embarked on campaign-style swings across the country, each accompanied by aides, research notes, speech texts and the overriding hope that voters will buy the message.

—RELANDY MACKENZIE with THEODORE TEDDSO and BOB LAFER in Ottawa

A gamble in Lloydminster

Lloydminster is an economically depressed city of 17,000 straddling the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. Since 1971, it has lived with the promise of prosperity as Calgary-based Healy Oil Ltd attempted to improve financing for the construction of a heavy-oil upgrader for the town. Last week, with a federal election call expected soon, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manziukowski said that construction of the \$1.2-billion upgrader will finally begin this year—with Ottawa providing over \$60 million. About 300 people gathered at the city's Centennial Civic Centre, where Manziukowski, flanked by Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine, Alberta

Premier Donald Getty and federal minister in charge of western economic development William McKinlay, announced the plan. Said civic centre manager Marvin Moran: "The oil business has been slow, and this will create an economic boom."

But many oil analysts say that the deal is politically motivated—and not economically viable. Indeed, Healy, which in 1973 first proposed building the upgrader, cut it with transfers heavy, single-like crude into light oil—could not find enough private capital to finance construction. In 1984, the federal Liberal government, along with the two provincial governments, provided funds. But then the Liberals were defeated by the Conservatives, who sold the deal to find more corporate partners. Healy president Arthur Poon was unimpressed—a sign, analysts say, that the deal is too risky, especially at a time of volatile

oil prices. In fact, some estimate that in order to make a profit, the upgrader would have to sell its light crude for up to 10 cents more than the purchase price of unprocessed heavy crude oil. In today's market, existing upgraders are selling light crude for only \$2.50 more than that purchase price.

A month ago, Healy officials met with Manziukowski—whose riding is in the Lloydminster area—to ask for help. The result: a deal in which Ottawa provides 34 per cent of the funds, Healy 36 per cent, and the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments the rest. The partners estimate the project will create 300 jobs at the upgrader and 1,600 at other oil recovery sites. But the Tories are already hoping that the project will also lead to gas-off rates on election day.

—THEODORE TEDDSO in Ottawa with JOHN BURKE in Calgary



Strikers burning Gdańsk shipyard, Walesa (right) calling off strikers back to work, but without guarantees

WORLD

Walesa's challenge

The last time the two men met was on Nov. 3, 1982, in the northeastern Polish town of Aleksowice. Lech Walesa, the shipyard electrician from Gdańsk who founded the Solidarity trade union movement, was then a political prisoner. And Gen. Czesław Kiszczak—the interior minister who had interned Walesa for 13 months under martial law—visited Poland's most famous detainee. Two days after that meeting, the government ordered Walesa's release, decreeing that, with Solidarity banned and apparently crushed, he was "no longer a threat to national security." But last Wednesday's meeting of the two adversaries at a government villa in Warsaw was clear and dramatic evidence that Solidarity was very much alive.

On the eighth anniversary of the

1986 Gdańsk accord—under which Solidarity became the first independent trade union movement in the Soviet bloc—Kiszczak agreed to future round-table discussions on the movement's reinstatement. In return, Walesa undertook to end nearly three weeks of paralyzing nationwide strikes. For Walesa, the meeting was both a victory and a challenge. It was the first time since Solidarity was banned in 1982 that the government agreed to negotiate with it or even acknowledge its existence.

But at the same time, Walesa faced widespread anti- and dis- trust of the government's intentions and criticism of his agreement to end the strikes without a written guarantee of Solidarity's reinstatement. "The fact that the meeting took place is of great significance," said Andrzej Bielema-

chowski, a prominent Catholic intellectual who helped bring the government and Walesa together. But Bielema-chowski cautioned: "This is just a beginning. Renewal of Solidarity will be a question of patient negotiations. There are no guarantees at all."

Within hours of the meeting, Walesa sent Telex messages to 10 strike-bound work sites across Poland calling for a return to work. Then he went to Gdańsk—Solidarity's birthplace—to convince his fellow shipyard workers to take the lead in returning to their jobs. The next day, thousands of workers in the Baltic port gradually answered Walesa's call. But coal miners in southern Poland at first refused to go back, waiting for government assurances that there would be no reprisals. And many strikers—no longer to have experienced the violent suppression of

the union in 1981—expressed anger that Walesa had left the Warsaw meeting without an explicit guarantee of reinstatement.

The talks between Walesa and Kiszczak were just the first in a series leading up to official round-table discussions on such needed economic reform and the future of independent trade unions. And the lack of government assurances last week threatened to undermine Walesa's credibility. After three hours of talks with him on the night of Aug. 18, the strike committee at the past Lenin shipyard in Gdańsk debated until morning before eventually voting to end the work stoppage. Strikers inside the shipyard appeared surprised and confused by the decision. "If we leave this place, we lose," said one worker. "It will be very hard to trigger a new strike again in the future."

As he left the shipyard, a deeply exasperated Walesa laid out his views. Walesa declared, "I do not doubt that the authorities have embarked on the road to agreement." Added the 44-year-old Walesa: "We cannot achieve anything more at this time. I assure you, this decision is not cowardly but responsibility."

The recent wave of strikes began on Aug. 16 in the Silesian coal mines. Angered by a rollback of wage increases won after earlier stoppages in April and May, miners walked off the job. The strikes quickly spread nationwide, and calls for Solidarity's reinstatement soon overshadowed wage demands.

At their peak, the August strikes affected 30 work sites employing about 100,000 people. The strikes in the mining region of Silesia—which provide Poland with its main

source of hard currency through coal exports—were particularly damaging. The official PAP news agency last week estimated losses of coal exports at \$1.6 billion since the stoppages began. The country's 11 other main export sectors are also in trouble. It is staggering under a foreign debt of \$48 billion and an annual inflation rate that could reach 60 per cent this year.

In an attempt to reach an accord to lift the country out of its prolonged economic, social and political crisis, Kiszczak first proposed talks with labor leaders on Aug. 26. At a two-day special session of the Communist party's policymaking Central Committee on Aug. 27 and 28, Wladyslaw Biala, a Politburo member and the party's economic czar, placed some of the blame for Poland's troubles on the party leadership. Declared Biala, "Disappointment stems not only from the present economic situation but also from a growing conviction that the current economic policy is unable to cope with the problem."

Then on Aug. 30, on the eve of a parliamentary committee meeting to scrutinize the government's handling of the economy, Deputy Prime Minister Zdzislaw Bodowski announced a new set of economic reforms. By altering the present annual and five-year plans in ways not yet disclosed, the government is aiming to slash inflation by half next year, halt the rise of prices beginning at Jan. 1 and increase the supply of avoiding consumer goods. Clearly aware that those economic reforms could not be implemented without the support of the restive work force, Kiszczak lured Walesa to the Warsaw

meeting on Aug. 30 with the possibility that Solidarity could be reinstated. The interior minister said that the issue could be discussed at round-table talks—expected later this month—between the government and labor leaders, churchmen and progovernment groups.

Reported by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring), the government of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski appears willing to make some concessions. Last week, Politburo member Biala said that Solidarity would likely be reformed—at least on the factory level. "I cannot exclude that it is going to happen, and it probably will," said Biala. But he added, "Managers and workers would have to agree that it would not become a political party."

For Solidarity, the return to the bargaining table would represent a startling reversal. After only 15 months of government-sanctioned existence in 1980 and 1981, Solidarity was evicted under martial law, its principal leaders were jailed and others were driven underground. During what Walesa has stage called "seven lost years," Solidarity members—who since numbered 15 million—were dismissed as tools of foreign powers and accused of antisocial terrorism.

Walesa himself became a cooperator, never quoted or referred to by name in Polish newspapers except as a "former head of a former union." But he contacted his former ally for the reinstatement of an independent union movement, holding clandestine meetings with other activists and high-profile talks with Polish-born Pope John Paul II and visiting Western dignitaries.

His efforts won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983 and inspired an upcoming Hollywood film about his life. And many observers credit Walesa's tenacity, political guile—and sense of humor—for Solidarity's continuing popular appeal. When government spokesman Jerzy Urban last year publicly called Walesa an impenetrable leader, Walesa retorted, "What does he mean? I have eight children."

At week's end, the miners had returned to work after a personal appeal and visit from Walesa, leaving only some transport workers still on strike. But having brought the government to its bargaining table, it remained for Walesa to persuade his more skeptical supporters to follow suit.

—ANDREW ROBERT with
MICHAEL TEELEK at Gdańsk and
JOE KOLA in Warsaw



A seething city on the edge of chaos

On his way back to his London base after reporting the aftermath of Pakistan President Zia ul-Haq's mysterious death last month, Maclean's Philippe Bureau Chief Andrew Phillips stopped over in Karachi, where Pakistan's intractable social, economic and ethnic problems are most sharply focused. His report:

It began with an apparently unremarkable incident: In April, 1985, two girl students were struck and killed by a car careering through the chaotic streets of Karachi. It might have been just another private tragedy in Pakistan's biggest and most troubled city. But because the dead students were Muhajirs, or immigrants

who had fled to Karachi, the incident was taken as an explosion of violence in Karachi might well bring a return to martial law, under which Zia ruled the country for most of his presidency.

That kind of violence is most likely to start in Karachi—already plagued by severe problems of overpopulation, deep poverty, drug smuggling and ethnic arms dealing. "People are collecting guns, and the administration has broken down," said Akhtar Hameed Khan, a prominent social worker who runs a well-known project in Orangi Town, a sprawling slum neighborhood. "It is the Beirut 15 years ago, just before the city fell apart."

set of any city in the world. "It is burning on a volcano," said Khan.

Signs of rapid, unplanned growth are evident everywhere. Canal cranes lumber past gleaming modern hotels, while child beggars—pleading for money—tap on the windows of air-conditioned cars stuck in the city's dense and chaotic traffic. Raw sewage flows through open ditches in the middle of narrow, densely populated lanes. And water—in a climate where the temperature often tops 40°C (104°F)—is frequently out for days at a time.

Karachi's situation has worsened since 1980 with the addition of two new problems: drug dealing and arms

controlling. Senior police officers often fail to higher authorities for the right to run local police stations, earning their money back by extracting bribes. And property developers exert direct control over planning officials, saving through bribery. Said Arif Hameed, an architect and frequent commentator on Karachi's problems: "There is no effective central authority. The city is essentially run by a coalition of mafias."

It was against such an explosive background that ethnic conflict broke out in 1985. It manifested the following year when a group of young Muhajirs formed a militant Refugee National Movement and the rival groups began arming themselves. Last year about 1,200 people were killed, and although the city has been calm this year, there have been sporadic outbreaks. During a

little over one week last May, more than 30 people died in fighting between Pathans and Muhajirs, mainly in Orangi Town. The slum district, home to about one million people, is in a bleak landscape surrounded by low hills on the north-western outskirts of Karachi. When fighting broke out, Pathans armed with automatic Kalashnikov rifles fired down from the dunes on Muhajir houses below.

There have been no major incidents since then, but violence could break out at any time. "If there is peace here now, it is not because anything has been solved," said social worker Hameed Khan. "It is because there is a balance of power, and no group dares to attack the other."

Still, there are encouraging signs. Hameed Khan's group, called the Orangi Pilot Project, brings slum dwellers of all ethnic backgrounds together to improve housing, encourage literacy and build neighborhood democratic systems. About 400,000 residents of Orangi Town have raised money among themselves to install closed pipes to carry away sewage—a major cause of disease. Organizers say that, by working together on such projects, rival groups may establish bonds of trust that will prevent future violence. Said Hameed Khan: "We can only hope that the cycle can be broken." With a legacy of bitterness and seemingly insurmountable problems, Karachi will need that hope, and much more. □



Muhajir victims of ethnic riots; Karachi slum dwellers (right). It is like Beirut just before it fell apart.

from India, and the bus driver was a Pathan from northwestern Pakistan, the deaths caused nothing unusual between the two ethnic groups to boil over into open conflict. Enraged Muhajirs burned down a Pathan-owned house, while the Pathans defended their property with sticks and guns. By the time the fighting subsided, about 100 people had been shot, killed or burned to death. But the killing has not stopped. As many as 1,500 people have died since then in bitter ethnic warfare that threatens to tear apart the sprawling city of eight million.

Karachi's housing tensions have taken on added significance since the death in a plane crash last month of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the general who ruled Pakistan for 11 years. With elections set for Nov. 18, the country is cautiously feeling its

Long before its ethnic dramas broke into open conflict, Karachi faced economic problems. When Pakistan became independent in 1947, the port city on the Arabian Sea had a population of just 400,000. Syed Hameed Khan, 78, who was the city's first government administration, recalled in an interview how hundreds of thousands of Muslims refugees from India flooded into Karachi after the subcontinent was partitioned. They and their descendants—who still call themselves refugees, or Muhajirs in the Urdu language—now form about 45 per cent of the city's population. Over the following decades, hundreds of thousands of others drifted to Karachi to escape the poverty of the countryside. Currently, Karachi's annual population growth rate of about six per cent is the high-

smuggling. Pathans and refugees from the war in neighboring Afghanistan entered a flourishing trade in heroin. The city now has more than 100,000 addicts, and the lucrative business contributes to widespread police and civic corruption. At the same time, Pakistan has been flooded with weapons brought into the country under Zia's policy of giving the United States a conduit for arms supplies to the Afghan rebels. Much of the weaponry has found its way onto the black market, allowing rival groups in Karachi to arm themselves and leading to a rapid escalation in the cycle of violence.

Adding to the misery is a breakdown in Karachi's civic administration. Zia stripped local authorities of most of their powers in 1979, and services have been taken over by an army of groups



Karachi guerrillas: charges of gas and genocide in a civil mountain war IRAQ

The victims of vengeance

In Geneva the peace talks struggled fitfully on. Along the 1,200-km Iranian border, the guns remained silent as the Gulf War seemed held for a second week. But in the mountains of northern Iraq, a different kind of war was raging. There, Iraqi troops, freed from the nightmarish conflict with Iran, were drenching vengeance in the members of Iraq's rebellious Kurdish minority. Clearly determined to end an insurrection that has dragged on intermittently for 48 years, the Baghdad regime of President Saddam Hussein threw in an estimated 60,000 troops, backed by tanks, artillery, helicopters and fighter-bombers. And across Iraq's northern border tens of thousands of refugees—many civilians, but including armed guerrillas—fled into southern Turkey.

The Turkish authorities pledged to help the civilian refugees. "We are responding in a humanitarian way," said Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. But Turkey has a Kurdish problem of its own, and the authorities were clearly worried about adding guerrilla elements. The Turkish Kurds—who constitute 17 per cent of the country's 58-million population—have long sought independence, or at least local autonomy. And tens of thousands of Turkish troops are stationed in the southeast of the country—where a regional state of emergency is in effect—to suppress an impatient rebellion.

Still, it is in Iraq—with an estimated 85 million Kurds in a population of 175

million—that Kurdish passivity has been the most bitter and prolonged. There have been three major uprisings there since the end of the Second World War, including the Kurds' support of Iran in the recent war. Last week, as the Iraqis stepped up their offensive, a spokesman for the rebel Kurdish Democratic Party accused them of massacring 1,500 civilians and burying them in mass graves. The Kurds also accused the Iraqis of using chemical weapons, and Turkish reports of using refugees as human shields. Last year, reportedly, Turkey accused them of massacring 1,500 civilians and burying them in mass graves. The Kurds also accused the Iraqis of using chemical weapons, and Turkish reports of using refugees as human shields. Last year, reportedly, Turkey accused them of massacring 1,500 civilians and burying them in mass graves.

Turkish officials said that 60,000 Iraqi Kurds were seeking refuge. But Ankara newspapers reported 80,000 refugees in just one of a number of temporary camps. As fighting continued, and tens of thousands of Turkish troops were stationed in the southeast of the country—where a regional state of emergency is in effect—to suppress an impatient rebellion.

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—JOHN KILMERMAN WITH ANDREW FOREMAN
in Ankara



Hottest street scene: burned-out town and a new get-tough policy by Britain

NORTHERN IRELAND

A terrible hatred

A white Ford Sierra drove slowly down a narrow, winding road through the marshy farmlands of County Tyrone in Northern Ireland on a late afternoon last week. Its three occupants, all members of the Irish Republican Army, were prepared for action. Their faces were covered by wooden balaclavas, and two of them cradled AK-47 automatic rifles in their laps. Their apparent target was a member of the part-time, mainly Protestant Ulster Defence Regiment, whose blue truck had broken down on the road two kilometres west of the village of Donaghadee several hours before. But what the three IRA men did not know was that British soldiers were lying in ambush. Moments after they drove up behind the truck, the three were dead, riddled with as many as 60 bullets. And the British army claimed a victory in its senseless war with the IRA.

The ambush on Aug. 30 was one of a string of dramatic ambushes for the IRA last week. The next day, West German border police arrested two armed IRA men near a British army base. And only hours later, the IRA was forced to admit that a body-crash bomb, planted to blow up members of the security forces in Londonderry, had instead

killed two innocent civilians. Meanwhile, the deaths of the three IRA men ignited fresh debate over British tactics in Northern Ireland. Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey called for an urgent meeting with British ministers to discuss "the frightening escalation in the level of violence." And Ulster Catholic leaders demanded to know whether security forces were now following a "shoot to kill" policy. Declared Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party: "That is not the way a civilized society should operate."

British officials denied that there was a shoot-to-kill policy but refused to reveal many details about the operation—insisting whether the IRA men had been given a chance to surrender before they were cut down. The secrecy deepened speculation that the action marked the start of a new, offensive policy against the IRA. Officials would not even say which army units were involved in last week's ambush, but the operation bore the stamp of the elite Special Air Service (SAS) regiment. Witnesses reported that four plainclothes men were taken from the scene by army helicopter only minutes after the shootings, and military sh-

arps noted that the meticulous planning needed to carry out such a successful ambush points to the SAS.

Last week's events followed a string of devastating blows by the IRA. On Aug. 23, an IRA bomb killed eight British soldiers and injured 27 others aboard a bus in Balnamore, County Tyrone. Two days later, a naval recruitment officer in Belfast died when his body-trapped car blew up. That brought the toll of IRA victims among British servicemen so far this year to 35—the highest since 1973, when 34 were killed in the full year. And it led Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to order an urgent review of security.

Many Protestant leaders in Ulster urged Thatcher to return to a policy of ignoring suspected terrorists without trial, as happened between 1971 and 1975. Thatcher did not rule that out but she seemed unlikely to adopt it. When it was first tried, internment was widespread sympathy for the IRA among unconvinced Ulster Catholics, led to widespread international condemnation of Britain, and sparked a bloody Republican bombing campaign. Edward Heath, who was prime minister at the time, said severely, "Looking back, we very quickly realized it was a mistake."

Instead, last week's operation indicated that Thatcher's response to the IRA's summer offensive would be a carefully planned and ruthlessly executed counteroffensive. But success will not be won easily. Security officials say that the IRA has acquired a large stock of arms and Czech-made Semtex explosives from Libya. Semtex, a type of plastic explosive that is difficult to detect and can be used to make many types of bombs, was used in the Rathfriland bombing and other recent IRA attacks against British forces. "Semtex has changed the whole campaign," said one source close to the IRA in Dublin. "Its versatility has given us a great advantage." For all that, the advantage appeared—for the moment, at least—to be with the British. In Ulster's seemingly endless war of terror and counterterror entered its 20th year.

—ANDREW PHILLIPS in London with MICHAEL KEANE in Dublin



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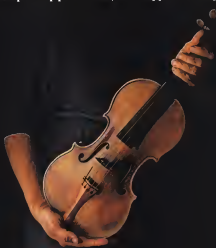
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THE UNITED STATES

The 'voodoo' campaign



When George Bush batted unsuccessfully for the Republican presidential nomination eight years ago, he was a severe critic of opponent Ronald Reagan's proposal to build an economic program around tax cuts he described the proposal as "voodoo economics" and "this is the dog" Mom, although Vice-President Bush has distanced himself from Reagan in the current campaign on some issues, he has firmly adopted the economic program he once scorned. Said Bush: "Eight years ago, the economy was flat on its back. We came in and gave it emergency treatment. Pretty soon the patient was up, back on his feet and stronger than ever."

The economy is, indeed, in a boom period. But the durability of the recovery is a hotly debated issue. Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, for one, predicts that slow growth and rising inflation are approaching. Endorsed the Democrat, "To add insult to injury, Bush wants to cut taxes for the wealthy again. If that were a movie, we'd call it *Run of Redon*."

Neither Bush nor Dukakis will likely provide a fully reliable view of the economy during the campaign. Said Gary Bertless, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, a liberal Washington think-tank, "There's an old expression, 'Figures don't lie, but liars are sure as figs.' I don't want to say that people here are liars. But I think different people are trying to make different partisan points."

Already, Bush's enthusiasm has led him to exaggerate. During his acceptance speech at the Republican convention in New Orleans last month, he undertook to improve on the Reagan administration's creation of 22 million jobs in the past five years by creating 20 million new jobs in eight years. But that pledge did not withstand closer examination. According to the Bureau of Labor, the U.S. workforce will increase by 11 million during that period. Even if all new prospective workers were given jobs along with the six million to seven million people currently unemployed, 12 million people would have to take a second job to meet Bush's quota. Clearly

embarrassed, Robert Zoellick, Bush's senior economic adviser, said that the undertaking—which Bush called "my mission"—was really "an aspiration or goal." He added, "A goal is something you try to achieve and even if you don't, you are at least moving in the right direction."

Despite that setback, many observers—including supporters of Dukakis—say that Bush has, far from taken the lead

warning signs of a future downturn. The convention speech, for example, avoided mention of the budget deficit, which has more than doubled to \$191.7 billion from \$90.05 billion under Reagan. The deficit has relatively little direct impact on voters, but it helps to fuel fears of a new round of inflation. Last month, consumer prices rose 0.4 per cent more than a year earlier. As well, the economy grew at a rate of 2.4 per cent in the first half of this year—well above the maximum target of three per cent set by the Federal Reserve Board. The United States' central bank. Clearly fearing inflation, the Fed has recently



Dukakis at day care centre predicting gloom, slower growth and rising inflation

on economic issues. Although Reaganism accelerated the plunge into a severe recession, the crash was followed by 60 straight months of growth with low inflation and relatively low unemployment. While many states, particularly those dependent on agriculture and natural resources, have not felt the full effects of the expansion, its effects are especially evident in the big coastal states essential to any election victory. Said Jim Mahoney, Philadelphia co-director of the AFL-CIO labor group, which supported Dukakis: "While you have a prosperous economy, it's hard to say things are bad."

A generally healthy economy also makes it possible for Bush to ignore

been raising its key lending rate. For American consumers, already carrying record levels of personal debt, higher interest rates have led to higher payments on loans and mortgages. The prime rate of many U.S. banks—their lending charge to their best customers—has reached 10 per cent. In July, new house sales fell almost five per cent, and most economists blame the drop entirely on interest rate increases. With little agreement about whether inflation or recession is on the horizon, it is difficult to predict the Fed's future direction. But for Bush, the best change would be no change at all.

—JAN MUSEY in Washington



Weller proprietor Jones with customer Sheron Bowser, taking an idea and making it work, despite the high risks.

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

Running their own show

When business entrepreneur Angus MacIsaac's Las Vegas odds went to Nova Scotia for a half-day last summer, MacIsaac, 46, was too busy to take time off. As a result, he took his uncle along to NewGold Resources Inc., part-owner of a small, Halifax-based gold-exploration firm. That is how he learned about the deal of a lifetime. MacIsaac's uncle told him about a friend, an elderly miner in gold-rich Nevada, who was so distrustful of the large mining companies surrounding his valuable property that he refused to deal with them. Seeing an opportunity, MacIsaac flew out the next morning and, within hours of arriving in the Nevada mountains, had struck a deal for the much-needed property.

MacIsaac, who credits the deal to the Nevada deal to his small company's ability to make a quick decision, is among a growing number of Canadian businessmen and women who are discovering the personal and financial re-

wards of running their own operations. Since the recession of the early 1980s, Canada has increasingly become a country of adventurous entrepreneurs. Unable or unwilling to be part of large corporate bureaucracies, more and more people are determined to own and run their own businesses. Despite the risks, the intrepid new proprietors are expanding everywhere: from natural resources, manufacturing, construction, real estate, retail trade and—especially—into service industries such as consulting and tourism.

At the same time, women are becoming a dominant new force in small business. Between 1981 and 1986, the number of women in business for themselves increased by 39.5 per cent. By 1986, they made up almost 24 per cent of the 877,500 small enterprises in Canada, usually defined as businesses with fewer than 50 employees and less than \$2 million in annual revenue. Although the enterprises are small, their risks are high. Federal government statistics report that 7,639 small busi-

nesses went bankrupt last year. Women, however, are also proving to be adept at keeping new businesses afloat. According to a recent study—conducted by Ontario's ministry of industry, trade and technology—young women are twice as likely as young men to survive their first year in business. Betsy Catherine Swift, chief economist for the Canadian Federation of Independent Business, "Women are more likely to do their homework and to refrain from taking \$50,000 salaries out of the business in the early years than are men."

Distasteful start-up financing can be particularly difficult for women. Graphics and art supply entrepreneur Ann Jones of Halifax said that operating her now 18-year-old business with little cash was "very difficult." Added Jones: "About two years into the business, I finally did convince a bank to lend me \$2,000."

Many new entrepreneurs rely heavily on the experience they have acquired as employees to carry them

over the harkens of start-up, including sluggish revenues, a meagre client base and sceptical lenders. Knowing their business, many say, is their most important asset. When John Doud, 32, started his small, second-hand bookstore in Halifax last summer, he was unemployed and without that money or experience in running a business. He said that it was experience gained as a clerk in another bookstore that has kept him alive. "I would have been a complete idiot without that knowledge," Doud said.

Simple necessity is often the driving force that compels new proprietors to risk their time and money—often their life savings—on what is no more than an idea. The specific impetus may be a leprosy, a much-needed service income or, in the case of women, the demands of a young family. For Montreal interior designer Leslie Granger, 35, it was the prospect of having children that convinced her to leap into the high-risk business world. After her

daughter was born last summer, Granger says that working for herself, at home, allowed her to continue her education and raise her family. Said Granger: "It gives me a great deal of flexibility. I think that's why lots of women start their own business."

Age can also be a barrier to employment. Former engineer Georges Karanick, 65, filed the suit of his retirement by opening a dry-cleaning and alterations business in Montreal. He has relied on relatives with knowledge of the business for help and says that he expects his new venture more than compensating. Said Karanick: "I just want to stay active, I don't want to be rich. I just want enough money to live easily."

A staggering 91.5 per cent of all commercial enterprises in Canada are small businesses. They account for 30.3 per cent of all jobs and about 30 per cent of the gross national product. Despite their popularity—there was a seven-

per-cent increase in the number of Canadian who became self-employed in the first half of this year, compared with the same period in 1987—small businesses are highly vulnerable to slowdowns in the economy, including rising interest rates and changes in

consumer tastes. This year, the consumer, which produces a high-profile extract of soybeans called tofu, barely broke even last year with revenues of \$308,000. Nancy Tai blames poor consumer awareness and improper management of the product, which sells poorly. Tai, the entrepreneur, said: "I was naive," she said. "I thought merely because I had a very good product it would be an obvious success."

But the most appealing entrepreneurs are those with a profound personal commitment to their product or service. And they are often the most successful. Four years ago, Winnipeg-based Jonathan Brown, 35, put his walking cane into the top of his car and inadvertently left it there as he drove away. By the time he discovered his mistake, the cane was gone.

Disliked by pets, and needing a cane, Brown decided to make his own when he could not find a replacement that suited him. The aluminium and plastic cane he designed is easier to use than tradi-

tional ones because the centre of gravity is directly over the cane shaft. First marketed in 1985, it is now sold across Canada, says Brown. The United States, Japan and South Africa. Brown, who has worked in a sporting goods store, has also designed a folding golf holder. He says that he is continually thinking of new products he wants to develop. Said Brown: "It is the only thing I would want to do. I have done selling before and I found that I eventually lost interest in the product. You make a pretty poor salesman when that happens."

Brown's continuing fascination with his own products is a characteristic shared by many of the most successful small businesses and women. The thrill of turning what is only an idea, or a potential commercial opportunity, into a thriving business operation provides big rewards after the liberation of abandoning the relative security of working for a large firm. But the endless appeal of "killing the stone," as Brown terms it, is likely to mean that small businesses will continue to be the fastest-growing sector of the Canadian business community.



Granger, more options for entrepreneurial women with growing families.

business volume. Said Warren Hain, partner with public accounting and consulting firm Peat Marwick: "If there is a recession, businesses that are undercapitalized are going to be the first to feel the effects."

Money problems are part of the reason that William and Nancy Tai of Winnipeg plan to scale down their Mo-



—INTERVIEW CARRERON with DEBBIE SMITH in Winnipeg. GUY GILBERT is Montreal and VALERIE MANNING is Halifax.

Tough times for a 200-year-old dream

It is just a hole in the ground, but it is a huge tourist attraction. A few months ago, when visitors arrived at this tiny village on the coast, they would often find an enormous excavation to find the entrance to a 30-mile-long tunnel now being drilled under the English Channel. Now, visitors at the site find a large industrial building serving the hole with its own set of stairs, the underground world by watching videos and examining railway models. They can also buy an endless array of souvenirs—including lighters, badge pins and baguette pens. And for some tourists, access to the site is the only light at the end of the tunnel project.

The 200-year-old idea to build a tunnel—now dubbed "Chunnel"—joining Britain to Europe was approved in January, 1990, and construction began in December of that year on the \$10.9-billion project. But it is already falling seriously behind schedule in an effort to speed the process. Euro-tunnel, the British-French consortium that is building the Channel project, sent a letter to the 18 participating subcontractors. The letter warned that further delays would result in stiff financial penalties—which could ultimately cost as high as \$80,000 a day. Euro-tunnel president Alexander Martin said that the warning was needed to be a "kick up the posterior" of the 38 companies.

As reports of the construction delays spread, Euro-tunnel's share slipped by 12.5 percent in just another two months. Euro-tunnel will have used up all of the \$2.25 billion it raised in an extremely popular share issue last November. As a result, it will likely have to dip into the \$13.3 billion in loans that has attracted with consortium of international banks. But the loans are apparently conditional on Euro-tunnel's ability to stick to a tight construction schedule that keeps it within at least 34 months of its expected May, 1994, completion date. Some London-based analysts say that if the banking consortium could force Euro-tunnel to issue more shares before it agrees to lend the Channel developers

any money. Two Canadian banks, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, have each agreed to loan Euro-tunnel \$225 million.

The cause of the delays differs on both sides of the Channel. In Britain, where 3,500 men are working day and night at the Shakespeare Cliff tunnel entrance near Folkestone, crews are hampered by faulty drilling equipment. A Euro-tunnel spokesman in London confirmed that only 1.8 miles of the 31-mile-long central service tunnel

have apparently been resolved, and that "there is no reason why the construction firm should not be able to catch up." He added, "We have issued a formal appeal to our requesting information on how they plan to recover on the delays. Now we simply have to wait."

Waiting is also the strategy now being deployed on the French side of the Channel, where construction crews have shed geological and technical problems. Construction is 32 weeks behind, and only one-eighth of a mile of dig-



French advance to the 'Chunnel'; equipment breakdowns as the rail tunnel boring nears quit

ing was completed at the end of August. Although the rock under the cliffs along the British coast is solid, the formations under the French side have turned out to be more water-saturated and fissure-ridden than expected, and that has created complex drilling problems. The boring equipment has to be able to drill hard rock at high speed and then revert to attacking water-permeated rock at a much slower pace.

In addition to the troublesome drilling machines on the British side, there have also been sophisticated management problems, which Euro-tunnel spokesmen say have been resolved by recent changes in top executives at Transmanche (across the channel) Link Ltd., the Anglo-French firm representing the construction consortium. Finding skilled workers has also been difficult. Last winter, the construction firm could not find enough trained, experienced workers to staff three crews. But a British Euro-tunnel spokesman said that all those prob-

lems were completed at the end of August. Although the rock under the cliffs along the British coast is solid, the formations under the French side have turned out to be more water-saturated and fissure-ridden than expected, and that has created complex drilling problems. The boring equipment has to be able to drill hard rock at high speed and then revert to attacking water-permeated rock at a much slower pace.

In addition to the geological surprises, the machinery has been unreliable. The French called their first boring machine *Briqnon* and it arrived late and has been impetuous ever since. In operation since March, it has only managed to complete the one-eighth-of-a-mile cut, leaving the French to believe their two-mile schedule. Following Briqnon's death, a second French drilling rig named *Vergil* has withdrawn the service tunnel

through the new ground in just two months. The French are bringing in two more machines, which should be drilling by the end of the year.

But French officials, too, say they are optimistic that construction will catch up and that the tunnel will open on schedule. Said French spokesman Christian Arnaud: "The delays we have seen so far are completely recoverable. We have lost time with equipment and geological problems in digging the service tunnel. We had to tunnel the service tube with the construction equipment to say, 'Watch out—these delays are unacceptable.'"

The French face other problems as well. The French government wants to open a new southern leg of the high-speed train—Paris to Calais—running from Paris to London. But residents and politicians in the area around Amiens—halfway between Paris and Calais—are so angry at the planned routing of the new around them to the north that they have started a unique protest movement. Their association, called Amiens-TOV, was forced to bring the track in a straight line from Paris to Calais rather than along a more circuitous route north to Lille, and then along the coast to Calais—a route that would take 30 minutes off a 2½- to three-hour trip from Paris to London.

They want the train to run through Amiens, said Joseph Guerin, an organizer of the association, because "economic development follows where the train, there is no doubt." He added that even the sailing train to Amiens would be eliminated or drastically reduced if the track is not laid through Amiens. In protest, the association is buying up all the land it can along the planned northern route and then selling it off in tiny lots of about a square yard each for \$2 to private citizens. By doing so, members of the group say that they hope to stall the railway by forcing it to negotiate compensation with thousands of landowners.

Executives of the association say that they expect to sell to 33,000 individuals "A square yard to stand up, or for a space to sit down, we will sell two square yards," said Guerin. He added that the planned route for the longer line—to be supplemented later by a second, more direct route to Calais—will cost \$600 million more to build than the association's proposed route. But long before passengers travel between London and Paris by train through the Channel, workers, including Vikings and Britons, will have to overcome immense technical problems to get back on schedule.

—BRUCE FARMER in Paris



Air Canada maintenance crew: color ads saying that 'History is being made'

Financial flight plans

The federal government's long-awaited plans to privatize Air Canada finally lifted off last week. Fuelled by one of the largest advertising campaigns ever for a Canadian stock issue, the Crown corporation hopes to raise about \$200 million by selling 45 per cent of its shares to the public. Nine Canadian investment dealers began distributing more than 500,000 copies of a glossy preliminary prospectus. At the same time, full-page color advertisements splashed across more than 100 newspapers, announcing that "History is now being made."

The share price, to be fixed by the end of this month, will be between \$8 and \$10. Canadians appear willing to buy last week, potential investors flooded dealer offices with phone calls and requests for prospectuses and application forms for the 20 million shares.

The Ministry's government's action was modelled after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's privatization of such companies as British Gas and British Telecom, in which shares were offered at modest prices to attract small investors. As in the case of the British sell-offs, officials in Ottawa say that they hope the shares will increase in value shortly after the issue takes place, probably early this fall. For Air Canada, the success of the offering is critical. The company is still recovering from labor strife last fall that resulted in a \$28.1-million first-quarter loss. And it is facing tough competition from Canadian Airlines International, the aggressive Calgary-based

company created last year by the merger of Canadian Pacific Airlines and Pacific Western Airlines. The proceeds of the issue will help Air Canada reduce its \$2-billion debt and replace its fleet of 30 Boeing 747s with 34 more fuel-efficient Airbus A-330s.

But Steven Garneau, an airline analyst with First Marquette Securities Ltd. in Toronto, said that investors should be cautious. Even if the initial offering price is set as low as \$8, there is no guarantee that the price will later jump. Said Garneau: "I am somewhat concerned at the lack of knowledge of some of the people looking at this Airlines as the most visible industry group in the stock market."

In a move that could increase share sales, Air Canada officials said that the airline's first 1993 performance will be outstanding. They predicted a profit of \$100 million as the expectation of a strong third quarter, even though the corporation earned only \$8 million in the first half. Last year's profit was \$40 million. The company also announced that operating costs will decline, even though wages—about a third of the company's total costs—have risen. But last week, Air Canada announced a strong \$57-million profit for the second quarter. And judging from the flood of requests for information that investment dealers have already received, it appears that many Canadian share management's optimism.

—JOHN DALY

Trapped in a fish war

Over the past few years, a Canadian corporate name has entered several respected French-language dictionaries. The word is "Canadair" and it is formally defined as a water bomber, an aircraft that dumps water onto fires. Having a broad name enter into general usage is an advantage that only a few other internationally known products enjoy, and that is buoying the spirits of executives at Canadair's head office in Montreal. But as the former Crown corporation prepares for production of a new generation of six world-renowned CL-605 water bombers, there are troubling delays in signing a critical first contract with France—the company's most important foreign customer.

Laurent Beaudoin, chairman of Canadair's parent company, Bombardier Inc. of Montreal, has expressed concern that the aircraft contract has become entangled in the contentious dispute between Canada and France over fishing rights off the south coast of Newfoundland. Beaudoin said after his company's annual meeting in June that a \$300-million proposal to sell 12 water bombers to France—cost as much as \$200 million a year for Bombardier to manufacture some components of the new French Airbus passenger jet—may have become "bought up in the fishnets."

External Affairs officials in Ottawa deny that the dispute in any way has held up the proposed Canadair transaction. Still, not one of the redesigned water bombers—designated the CL-605T—has been sold, and, with the first prototypes due to fly early in 1989, Canadair executives say that they are concerned about anything that might threaten the critical French sale.

France has played an important role in the development of the aircraft since the squat, amphibious plane was first designed in 1968, after extensive consultations with North American fire-fighters. It was an initial order of 15 planes each from France and Quebec that led to the first sale in 1969. Since then, Canadair has sold 80 additional water

bombers to countries in Europe, Asia and South America, as well as to the federal government and six provinces. The CL-605T will have stronger, more fuel-efficient Pratt and Whitney turbo-prop engines and it will carry 1,300 gallons of water compared with its



Canadair water bomber in action: staying at the forefront of the firefighting industry

predecessor's 1,176 gallons. Canadair undertook the \$60-million redesign program in part because of the French interest in upgrading its fleet of CL-605s.

Canadair's new president in charge of marketing the new aircraft, Anthony Guerin, said that technical and financial negotiations are complete and only French government approval is needed. Guerin, however, would not speculate on what will happen if the French do not buy the Canadair planes. But he added, "The sale to France is very, very important to this program."

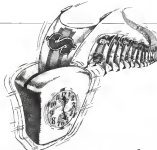
Nassirville, External Affairs officials in Ottawa say that the St-Pierre-Miquelon fishing dispute is not endangering the deal. Said department spokesman Abbe Dumas: "We don't accept that suggestion. The water bomber proposal has been well received by the French, and things look promising."

Still, there is a huge market at stake. Canadair's surveys show a potential market for 150 to 200 water bombers by the end of the century, generating up to \$5.5 billion in sales. Currently, the CL-605 is the only aircraft specifically designed to fight forest fires, although other companies, including Comair Ltd. of Abbotsford, B.C., can convert conventional aircraft for that purpose.

Guerin: important



—MICHAEL BOND
Reporting with JILLARY
MACKENZIE in Ottawa



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A MACLEAN'S
SPECIAL REPORT



THE GAMES OF SUMMER



The Hermit Kingdom, long-shrouded in ancient myths and modern prejudices, but rarely more than moments from violence, is prepared to stage the largest and the most expensive Olympic Games ever imagined. Within days, the world's finest athletes will travel to Seoul to measure their carefully

developed skills in fierce competition. Guarded by tens of thousands of heavily armed troops, and watched by tens of millions of viewers on television, they will strive to live up to the lofty ideals of a French aristocrat—Baron Pierre de Coubertin—who envisioned in 1896 the fostering of international peace through sport, in a time now easily forgotten.

A WAR ZONE OLYMPIAD



By James Lawton



Heller draped the Olympics in anathema. Each September add of the halakala and automatic weapons, Washington and Moscow, the full-onic boycott. But the organizers of the Seoul Olympics are more ambitious and certainly more well-meaning. They propose to fly the dove of peace in an official war zone and wear the greatest Omen of all.

All over downtown Seoul, huge digital display screens count down the days to Sept. 17. It is a heady experience for a city that for 30 years has been told that zero hour is just a second away, where the bridges spanning the wide, grey Han River—some which \$1.7 billion north of Olympic stadiums sparkle in the summer sunshine—are wired with explosives, and where behind billboards on skyscraper rooftops anti-aircraft batteries are muted 24 hours a day.

It is hard to believe in this Logo-land city—which houses 30 million people who add 340 cars per day to the choked streets—that the dove of peace is not flying into the mouth of a cannon. But with the Games, South Korea is boldly announcing the enduring reality of its matchless—and economic—warble—while just 48 km away, through the mountains and the minefields, the North Koreans glower jealously across the 38th parallel and deploy Soviet-made AA-5 ground-to-air missiles. Across the Demilitarized Zone, the two Koreas wage a nightly war of lights. On the north side of the partition, hundreds of spotlights, creating letters more than 30 feet high, spell out "88

Seoul Olympics." And from a hillside three kilometers to the north comes the illuminated rebuffal "Down with Foreign Influence!"

On the eve of these Games, most difficult of all to support in the battered nation that the Olympics retain some link, however frayed, with the ideal of brotherhood through sport promoted by their founders, Pierre de Coubertin. He would likely greet the security statistics of Seoul as a present from hell.

It is 30 years since student protesters were massacred prior to the Mexico City Games, 35 years since Palestinian terrorists slaughtered Israeli athletes and coaches in Munich. And so we are better acquainted with the need for security than was the dreamy antiaircraft Skell, the deployment of armed men in and around Seoul is shattering to the spirit in the swelter days before the XXIV Summer Games, whose symbol is a very Korean tiger. A masked fist would be more appropriate.

For each of the more than 13,000 athletes and official guests, there will be 52 armed personnel. There will be 180,000 specially trained uniformed figures. Behind the shock troops will be the fully deployed 700,000 men of the Republic of Korea armed forces, 40,000 permanently stationed U.S. soldiers and marines, as well as 18,000 U.S. soldiers aboard aircraft carriers patrolling the Korean shores. And spy satellites will monitor North Korean troop movements.

The official South Korean line is that security—so tight that air passengers must surrender batteries from computers and radios before boarding flights in and out of Seoul—will not be seriously breached. And the government outside, that the Soviet Union's and China's decision to attend will quieten North Korea's



Students and the police have shared the muggy days before the Olympics

aging dictator Kim Il Sung and his powerful son, Kim Jong Il, with an "Crazy young Mr. Kim." In Seoul, police launched a 70-day cleanup campaign in late June. In the campaign's first week, 7,471 people identified by police officials as "thuggers, thieves, hoodlums and other low standards" were arrested. The crowded South Korean's borders, the place of ever-growing numbers of terrorist groups remain a mystery. Despite the most intense and sophisticated security precautions ever, there are no guarantees.

In a country and world, are but in the Korean district of Seoul—where, by day, street vendors offer red-grape leather and red-toe equipment and, by night, prostitutes offer their services—a young South Korean government official and ex-army officer, who asked that his name not be used out of fear that he would lose his job, confirms the unofficial line "We live under Defense Condition Three, which means you try to make life livable but you do not forget for a moment that you may be put a few seconds away from war. This knowledge conditions everything you do. For us, life is survival against hostile forces." Defense Condition Two is war. Defense Condition One is full mobilization. Defense Condition Four? That is how the rest of the world lives. And the former army officer adds: "When the Red Chinese attacked us in our war, they used the horses were. Well, we will have our own horses, war to defend the Games."

There is a passion in his voice that echoes in the cluttered streets of Seoul. It is most vibrant in the so-called pub houses and cafés of the university districts, where tear gas is often blown away the scent of the blossoms that gleefully poke through the concrete. And that passion reverberates too in the seemingly endless confrontations between the North Vietnamese police and the South Korean police, the South Korean police and the South Korean police, the South Korean police and the South Korean police.

They are learning, jostling streets that have an acid taste in the mouth. But there is an urgency in them astonishing to returning Korean War veterans who, 38 years ago, fought their way through blackened rubble. And former U.S. soldiers

from Putnam, Putnam of A Busby, N.Y. "It's hard to believe that this is the same place. The mountains, those God-forsaken mountains, are the same, but everything else is different." Standing outside an old prison, now converted into apartments, Putnam recalled: "When we fought our way here to this place, the courtyard was filled with bodies. The North Koreans had executed South Korean government people. This was a God-damned place."

Now, there have been raised to make



There is a sense of nostalgic passion in the jostling streets of Seoul.

way for apartment buildings, while the poor, hanging desperately to the outside of the concrete looms, are pushed to the city's outskirts. Reggers are rare, most having been sent to what officials call "rehabilitation centers" to learn the error of their ways. Downside, framed by the mountain peaks fought over so bloodily in the war that has not officially ended, is glass, steel and concrete. On the old side street, you find a pagoda and a wall of the secret of justice, an ancient old country folk offer produce from the fields. But-

walks overflow with sandal salesmen, horse-drawn and newspaper. In the trendy Myeongdong district, the face of Madonna flashes on TV screens in smart boutiques as the old Korean ways are, at least until the Games and on Oct. 2, pushed from sight. Harassment that traditionally offer customers "voluntarily" with the assistance of young prostitutes, are being pushed, as is a staple element of Korean cuisine, dog meat. Still available though, for reasons that may confuse the Western palate, will be the offerings of Kimchi, the food-eating side dish able to pickled cabbage.

The fever of Seoul itself takes some acquiring, though in all its jumble and frenzy, there is a quality to dramatic as the blood-red sunsets. There is a sense of a brave people who have shaken, with a mighty and peaceful effort, centuries of oppression by Japan and China and the often crude diplomacy of the West. And then, the government's international activities driven. "The Olympic Games are important to us as a nation. I have worked abroad and I know that when the world thinks of Korea, it thinks just of war. War has been part of our history, but we have achieved other things and we want the world to see this too."

The world will certainly see a city that has prepared for the Games on a scale never before contemplated, not even by spend-thrift Montreal. The final bill will be around \$5.1 billion. International Olympic Committee president Jean Armand Bismarck has described the facilities as "the best ever." There will be more competing nations (up to 167), more sports (21) and more events (207) than ever before. There will also be more games, and more discussions of that spirit that de Coubertin first tried to inject into the modern Games at their founding in Athens 96 years ago.

Having lived for decades with the war, having never experienced life, however briefly, guided by the Games' intended spirit, South Koreans can be forgiven for not sharing the trepidations of visitors to Seoul. They will be too busy telling the world how far they have come since 1953, and watching the sky.

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A LAND OF LINGERING SHADOWS



As Korean legend has it, a bear and a tiger, standing on a mountainside, talked about how to become human. A shaman once told them that if they stayed in a cave for 100 days and ate nothing but garlic and herbs, they would achieve their goal. The bear, growing impatient, gave up before the long ordeal was over. But the bear persevered and emerged from the cave as a beautiful woman—so beautiful that King Dangun, son of the Creator, promptly married her. Shortly after, a blue bear-god couple was born to her. Ten years later, in 2333 B.C., founded a kingdom that became Korea.



To many North Americans, the name Korea conjures up few specific images. A bloody war, the 1988 summer Olympic shirt. Raging in the streets of Seoul against a confusing collection of leaders named Kim, Lee or Park, the surmises of almost half of all Koreans. Their legendary direct descentancy from God has not spared Koreans from centuries of strife and being overshadowed by their envious and more powerful neighbors on the Pacific Rim, China and Japan. Taigun's kingdom has been repeatedly invaded. It has been divided by the post-Second World War victors, dominated by the big power-backed Korean War, and left to live in precarious peace—under an armistice but still no final treaty—between the Communist North and the non-Communist South.

In a sense, the Seoul Olympics are South Korea's answer to its relative obscurity and religious turmoil. They are extended as a celebration of national pride and progress, proof positive that the nation is secure enough, resourceful enough—and, yes, world-class enough—to welcome a peaceful invasion of the globe's summer athletes. The country has a new president, ex-general Roh Tae-woo, and a new parliament, both directly elected after the authoritarian government was forced to concede to the demands of the rock-baring students last year. It has towering skyscrapers and trendy shops, the trappings of an export-driven economic miracle. But many of its 41 million people still harbor deep dissatisfactions. University students, whose almost-weekly riots this spring and summer captured headlines around the world, are demanding everything from the expulsion of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to reunification with the North. And the North-South dividing line—the grim, heavily guarded 38th parallel—remains an ever-threatening flash point for global strife.

Peking 1,000 km north from the Chinese main-

into the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Korean peninsula—green, mountainous and militarily divided—is known as "The Land of the Morning Calm." Its history, however, has been anything but. Down through the millennia, Korea has fought countless battles against rival kingdoms, and its invaders have included the Mongols, the Manchus and the Japanese. During the 19th century, isolationism earned it the sobriquet

"The Hermit Kingdom." But no longer had Western traders and missionaries hoped to pry Korea's doors open than Japanese invaders rushed through it again and, in 1910, annexed Korea as a brutally kept colony.

Japan's defeat in the Second World War promised liberation at last. But the Soviet Union and the United States, in accepting the Japanese surrender north and south of the 38th parallel, respectively, annexed the nation roughly in half. In September, 1945. Over the next three years, Moscow and Washington negotiated directly and through the newly formed United Nations to reunify Korea. But the Soviets resisted, and, in August, 1948, northern residents elected American-educated

into the North. They set to drive back again when the Chinese entered the fray on the North Korean side. Stalemated, the fighting finally ended with the signing of an armistice at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953. Some six million people died, 112 of them Canadian. U.S. troops—the Koreans remained a divided people.

Over the past 35 years, South Korea, backed by U.S. troops and economic aid,

streets. Throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails, they waged daily battle with riot police, who wielded shields and cleared the air with violent pepper gas. Finally, the government gave in and allowed direct elections last December—which Roh, 55, won, thanks to a severely divided opposition.

For all its upheaval, however, South Korea has managed an extraordinary economic boom. Emulating their traditional enemies in Japan, the South Koreans have relied on long work hours, low wages and the export of such manufactured goods as textiles, electronics and, more recently, automobiles. The long march from destruction to domination has driven up the annual per capita income to \$2,300 today from \$300 in 1945, while the literacy rate stands at a startling 98 per cent.

Across the four-kilometre-wide Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)—past the barbed wire and the minefields—the 20 million North Koreans have fashioned a decidedly different sort of society. Their "Great Leader" Kim, 76, has made himself the focus of an extraordinary personality cult. His residing perches down from public buildings in Pyongyang, the clean, grandly built capital. His "worker's state" is regimented, austere and highly secretive, a kind of latter-day "Hermit Kingdom." Kim projects his power with brute force—some 300,000-strong armed forces, amply supplied with Soviet tanks and munitions.

Through the years, Pyongyang operatives have tried to assassinate South Korean leaders and have dug tunnels under the DMZ to attempt an invasion. The South Koreans maintain 200,000 troops of their own, backed by 40,000 U.S. soldiers. With tensions chronically high—and sporadic North-South talks no respite at a direct impasse—the Korean peninsula remains a geopolitical tinderbox, potentially capable of touching off a world war if a spark. This uncertain backdrop that the South Koreans are staging, of all things, a festival of sport. As such, the Seoul Olympics stand as a kind of wild repudiation, a declaration that, despite its myriad troubles—its tumultuous past, its internal strife, its menacing neighbors to the north—at least half of "Hermit's" kingdom is finally coming of age.

—RON GUYTON



MacArthur (below) helped create the DMZ and Korea's uneasy calmness

has been governed by a series of pro-American Syngman Rhee. A student revolt overthrew Rhee in 1960, but an interim civilian government was soon toppled in a coup led by Maj. Gen. Park Chung-hee. The Park junta initiated repressive policies, jailing dissidents and censoring newspapers and publications. In 1969, Park was succeeded by the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, paving the way for Lt. Gen. Chun Doo-hwan to seize power in another coup.

Chun's role was no less autocratic. When students in the southwestern provincial capital of Kwangju demonstrated against martial law in May, 1980, the generals' troops opened fire on the protesters. Government officials put the death toll at 200, the students, at 2,000. Chun's more recent troubles began in April, 1987, when he set off talks with the opposition over reversing the constitution and designated Roh as his successor. Once again, Korean students took to the

streets. The centerfire proved so successful that MacArthur's men soon pressed over the parallel

into the North. They set to drive back again when the Chinese entered the fray on the North Korean side. Stalemated, the fighting finally ended with the signing of an armistice at Panmunjom on July 27, 1953. Some six million people died, 112 of them Canadian. U.S. troops—the Koreans remained a divided people.

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BEN JOHNSON

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE

In less time than it takes to lose a pair of truck shoes, his life changed forever. In 9.83 seconds, on the afternoon of Aug. 30, 1987, Benjamin Rastor Johann Jr., 26, ceased to be, in his own description, "just Ben." From the moment that the Canadian broke the tape at the World Track and Field Championships in Rome—completing the 100-m dash one-tenth of a second faster than any man had run the distance before—Ben Johnson was no longer just another athlete. He was not even simply Canada's best hope for a gold medal at the Seoul Summer Olympics. Ben Johnson was the world's fastest human.

On the track, he was the master of the clock. Away from it, time was no longer his own. An intensely private life was suddenly very public. As Johnson prepared for the Games, he re-

ceived wryly on the past year. "I didn't know what it was going to be like," he said. "Now I'm successful and I'm paying for it."

For Johnson, success is measured in teeth and hundreds of seconds—and in millions of dollars. The champion won on from his 100-m run in Rome to lower the record for the 50-yard dash by 0.07 seconds in back-to-back races in Hamilton and Toronto in January, setting the new mark at 5.15 seconds. Before he set the record, his income was already \$250,000 a year, earned endorsing Times watches in Canada and Mazda automobiles in Japan. After Rome, his earnings approached the \$5 million level, as corporations—from Italy's Diadora sportswear-maker to Finland's Vallo Dary and Tobiko of Canada—lined up to link their names with his, and race sponsors paid him \$25,000 to compete.

Johnson has paid for that success in hours of photo sessions, days of handshakes and forced smiles, and months of disturbing newspaper headlines. With wealth and fame have come public scrutiny of his every move and motive. Indeed, the run in Rome itself became enfolded in controversy when the man who came second, American Carl Lewis, hinted that Johnson's speed was impaired by drugs. Post-race tests disproved the allegation, but other problems were more difficult to dismiss. For months, an injured hamstring in his left thigh kept Johnson out of competition, but he was seldom out of the headlines.

When he brought a lawsuit, critics erupted at his spending. And when his coach and physician disagreed over treatment of the injury, their debate was chronicled in the media.

The low point came last June. Lying on the front lawn of his Scarborough, Ont., home on the last Friday afternoon of the month, Johnson turned up the volume of a portable radio to drown out the noisiest ringing



Johnson's record in Rome (above) was just the beginning.

PHOTOGRAPH BY [illegible]

COMPOSITE BY [illegible]

of the telephone inside the house. The calls had been coming in all day from reporters wanting to know Johnson's side of the disagreement with his coach at 11 years, Charlie Francis. Almost immediately, Johnson said, "I didn't want to be this way."

Little is Johnson's background prepared him for the fame, the wealth and the notoriety his unique talent generates. Johnson was born on Dec. 30, 1952, in Falkland, on the north coast of Jamaica, 80 km east of the tourist town of Montego Bay—the fifth of Gloria and Benjamin Johnson Sr.'s six children. By local standards they lived well. Johnson Sr. had a steady job as a technician for the Jamaica telephone company. The family's home, with its

springer-coated. The following summer, thinking that track would be a good way for his little brother during the school break, Edward brought him to the club in north Toronto. On his first day, Johnson, then 13 and weighing just 60 lb—stuffed to rest after running halfway around the track. He told Francis, "Gimme next time, legs too weak."

Ten years later, Francis's regimen had turned his legs into potent 24 inches around at the thigh and 17 inches at the calf. He weighed 175 lb when he settled into the starting blocks in Rome. His mind and remarkable body were exquisitely tuned to the moment. But he was not ready for what was to follow. The first controversy arose within six-

Weeks, Lewis seemed his attack—suggesting that Johnson's performance was indeed exceptional. Lewis charged that a number of gold medalists at the Rome world championships were using drugs, principally steroids. The synthetic male hormones enable users to build muscles more quickly by shortening the recovery time required between workouts. But side effects—including kidney damage, bouts of paranoia and violent impulses—have led to their being banned in the Olympics and amateur sports competitions around the world. Johnson—according to Optimist Track Club founder Ross Bain, "probably the most tested athlete in the history of the sport"—has never shown any evi-

in a trust fund, withholding money to cover living expenses. In Johnson's case, however, these expenses have included construction of a \$700,000 six-bedroom ranch north of Toronto and an order for a \$350,000 Ferrari Testarossa sports car. But, and Steven Findlay, athletes' services coordinator for the Canadian Track and Field Association, "I am quite happy with Ben's standard of living. I wish we had similar athletes who could live the way Ben does."

Not even his newfound wealth, however, could ease the agony of Johnson's next setback. On Feb. 5, in Stuttgart, West Germany, Johnson erupted from the blocks in what he expected would be an easy 60-m run. But halfway through the race, he felt a pain in his left leg and stopped. An examination revealed a strained tendon. On May 12 in Tokyo, he pulled up again.

Johnson's injuries triggered more unfavorable publicity as Johnson, his Virginia-based business agent Larry Heidebrecht, coach Francis and personal physician Dr. James Aspinwall publicly, and hesitantly, debated how the injury should be treated. When Johnson, unable to compete, used the time to fall ill has rumors with speculators. Francis announced his concern that Johnson was not giving enough attention to rehabilitating his leg.

Relations between the two men appeared to worsen in May when Johnson traveled to the Caribbean island of St. Kitts to receive treatment for his injury from Aspinwall. In Spain with the Canadian track team, Francis told reporters that he thought Johnson was just the start and receive treatment from physiotherapist Waldemar Matyskowski. Johnson disagreed. "It didn't make sense to me to be running all over Europe living out of a suitcase. I needed a break. I was seriously legged hurt." By the end of May, Francis was in Madrid, Spain, demanding that his star athlete follow his program for recovery. Agent Heidebrecht was also in Spain, in Seville, negotiating with local promoters to keep track dates open should Johnson recover quickly. And in St. Kitts, Aspinwall would be waiting for Ben to compete in June.

Johnson, meanwhile, was complaining that Francis had shown little interest in his rehabilitation. Said Johnson, "As long as I was running and making money, these guys were fine. Since I got hurt, no one cared. No one called from Europe to even ask how I was doing."

Then, as June 24, The Toronto Star reported that Johnson would no longer work with Francis. The report proved to be premature. A noncommittal orthodontist by Ross Bain, a longtime friend of both Johnson and Francis, appears to

have been in Seoul. No one would be happier to see that little fall than Lewis. Indeed, the joy was obvious when he defeated Johnson—for the first time since 1985—in a lucrative gold medal race in Seville in August. The antagonism between the two men deepened when Lewis continued to claim to be the faster man after Johnson beat him in Switzerland in 1985. Johnson made no secret of his resentment. At the 1986 Moscow Games, Lewis promised Johnson he would "kick his ass." But Johnson elegantly responded with the fastest 100-m race ever run at sea level, 9.95 seconds.

Then in 1987, in Seville, they met in a photo finish that Lewis was sure he had won. While he acknowledged the crowd's applause, Johnson was declared the winner and the prize almost came to blows. And this summer's events did little to ease the pre-Games tensions. Indeed, when Lewis ran the 100-m in 9.78 seconds—0.15 seconds faster than Johnson's record—at the U.S. trials in July, Johnson was unimpressed. Lewis's time was not a record because of a 0.2 m-per-second following wind, well above the allowable limit of 0.1 m-per-second. Johnson dismissed Lewis's time as "slow. With a legal wind, Carl would have run a 10.05. It was a typical race." But their race in Zurich was not. Johnson, after being charged with a false start, did not have his customary explosive start. Unlike the race in Rome, where he burst—and stayed—ahead of Lewis, in Zurich he was barely in front after the gun, and Lewis, gaining steadily, beat him by 0.67 seconds. Johnson hopes for a better start in Seoul.

And he is hardly the first that brother has to run in Seoul, and however quickly he runs in Seoul, someone will come day break has earned Olympic gold, on the other hand, endures "The gold medal is something people remember," Johnson said. "It is something no one else ever takes away from you." His days of being "just Ben" may be over, and his status as the world's fastest man may be fleeting, but in less than 20 seconds in Seoul, Johnson hopes to secure a place in sports history that neither Carl Lewis nor the clock can ever efface.

—TANIA CHRISTIE



Francis (left) and Johnson engaged to reconcile their differences in time for the Olympics

But even then, he loved to race. Said his mother, Gloria: "We would never wish him he could run. I would turn my hand for a moment, and he would be far in the distance."

His heroes were sprinters Donald Quarrie of Jamaica and Blaise Croyford of Trinidad, but when neighbors equated street racing with chaos, Johnson—cunning but careful—lost more often than he won. Three times he failed to make the local Trelawny track team.

Johnson was 11 in 1972 when his mother emigrated to Canada in search of a better future for her family. In Toronto, Gloria Johnson spent two summers alone, working in a hotel kitchen before her husband joined her. The reunion was brief—Johnson Sr. soon returned to the children and his telephone company job in Jamaica. He was two months before his wife Ben arrived in Toronto, but in time to watch Quarrie and Croyford on television at the Montreal Summer Olympics.

In Toronto, his brother Edward joined the Optimist Track Club where Charlie Francis—a former Canadian Olympic

coach of the record-breaking run. Johnson had finished a full meter ahead of second-place Carl Lewis, winner of four gold medals at the 1984 Games, including the 100 m in which Johnson won his bronze. The result left Lewis visibly shaken. After the race, he approached Johnson and shook his hand. But he also accused the winner of jumping the gun. In fact, the official timing device recorded that Johnson started 0.129 seconds after the starter's gun fired—barely nine one-thousandths of a second more than the legal limit of 0.120 seconds. Johnson's oft-misread expense has forced medical researchers to rethink theories about how the sportsman's brain signals. Said Dr. Douglas Clement of the University of British Columbia sports medicine clinic, "Johnson is reacting faster than we think humans can react. He is almost superhuman."

Just days after their encounter in

dear of drug use—interpreted Lewis's reaction as a reference to himself. The interestingly charged rivalry flared again two weeks later. At a meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Sept. 15, Johnson chose not to run in events involving Lewis. Johnson explained that his training program had been geared to have him peak in Rome. But Lewis charged that Johnson was avoiding him. And Johnson could not avoid public scrutiny. Last October, on his return from a track meet in Tokyo, Johnson was stopped at customs at the Vancouver International Airport and fined \$1,900 in import duties on undeclared narcotics, including a pile of Japanese marijuana. The incident was immediately reported, and it fueled rumors that Johnson's speeding bordered on the outrageous. Canadian Track and Field Association rules require that nonally amateur athletes deposit their earnings



Johnson, mother Gloria (far left), and the rest of the clan await Seoul

have increased. But Johnson has made a point to let his earnings that he wants as much public backing. Said Johnson's Toronto-based business agent, Glen Collins: "He basically just said, 'Enough.' Everybody got a little bit of a shakeup. I don't think there will be any lasting damage to Ben." Added Collins: "Ben used to be a sign to the people who work for him to say, 'I don't just want to be carried off. For 30 hours here and 15 hours there. I want to have more say about what's going on.'"

Despite the new harmony in the Johnson camp, the water's opaque, compounded by the loss of training time, have not dimmed over Ben's ability to live up to his title of the world's fastest be-

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CBC Television



Swimmer Higgins, swimmers Karna (left) and Gail Johnson, and sprinter Ioujenko (right) are teaming up to win 16 medals

THE CANADIANS

RUMORS OF GLORY

It will not be 1984-5. Four years ago, at the sun-drenched and aesthetically American Olympics in Los Angeles, Canadian athletes collected a record of 44 gold, silver and bronze medals. But that was against a depleted field boycotted by 15 Communist countries, including two of the world's reigning sports superpowers—the Soviet Union and East Germany. For the sequel in Seoul, only Cuba among the strong contenders played coy. Against the best, Canada's medal count is certain to be lower than it was in Los Angeles, but the drama and excitement will not diminish as 303 Canadian athletes take part in the first truly global Games in 16 years.

Sold Abby Hoffman, director general of Sport Canada. "The 1988 Seoul Games should be by far the best showing that a Canadian team has ever had."

That optimism is based on the impressive number of potential Canadian medalists poised to mount podiums in South Korea. Ben Johnson, named as the fastest man in the world after his record-breaking 100-m sprint in Rome last August, will battle his American archrival, Carl Lewis. And a horse named Big Ben, a powerful chestnut gelding, will hold the key to equestrian Ian Millar's chance of show-jumping his way to gold (page 50).

In the swimming pool, lanky 15-

year-old Allison Higgins will try to better her own world record in the 200-m breaststroke and strike gold. And at least a dozen more medal hopefuls will carry Canada's colors on the track, in the pool and in the boxing, gymnastics, shooting and ocean sailing events. Overall, the team has a solid chance to win as many as 16 medals—11 more (this *Canadian* brought home from Munich in 1972, the last Summer Games not severely affected by boycotts).

But the price of glory is high. Canada's 1986 Summer Games team will be the most expensive ever. Sport Canada, the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) and 27 sports-governing bodies

have spent close to \$35 million since 1984 to coach and train the Olympics. And it will cost an additional \$32 million to transport the athletes, their 140 coaches and trainers, and tons of equipment—ranging from Ben Johnson's racing shoes to Halfax yachtman Paul Thomson's \$200-hp boat—to South Korea. The return on that investment will be measured not only in medals but in the number of Canadians who reach the semifinals or finals in the top eight in their events. Said Jack Lynch, the COA's technical director: "We are looking for 50 per cent of the team to meet or exceed that standard."

But other nations have also increased their Olympic efforts. Most conspicuously, China has emerged as a legitimate competitor in virtually every sport (page 72). Observed Hoffman: "If there are any surprises in Seoul, they will come from China." At the same time, East Germany, the Soviet Union and the other Communist European nations are expected, as always, to be strong in track and field, swimming and gymnastics. And they are likely to dominate the rowing and canoeing events, which produced 12 Canadian medals, including three

ago, the moment will represent the triumph of talent and determination. Higgins swam for the first time at age 5, when a doctor recommended the activity to forestall developing arthritis symptoms. The swimmer who swam and Allin's talent emerged. Two years later, she entered her first competition. Since 1981, noted her father, Thomas Higgins, "she has not had a holiday free from swimming."

Indeed, a grueling six-hour-a-day, six-day-a-week training schedule that begins at 5 a.m. leaves little time for a social life. "I don't miss it," she says. "I don't know what there is so miss." Higgins, who will enter Grade 11 following the Games, enjoying an 88-per-cent scholastic average, is equally media-shy about her Olympic goals. "A gold medal, and to break my own world record." And she leaves no doubt about how she intends to defeat Horner and Huang. Deafened Higgins "has made them chase you right off the start."

Other Canadian swimmers chasing medals in Seoul include Montreal's Victor Davis, 24, a silver medalist in the men's 100-m breaststroke in Los Angeles. In the 200-m version of that event, both Gail's Jan Cleveland,

gold, is 1986 And, as Lynch noted, "The Bulgarian and Soviet elite swimmers upon our medal chances in weightlifting." In addition, Soviet tennis star Natalia Zvereva, ranked eighth in world standings, is expected to be a potent challenger in tennis, where Canada's top-ranked entry, Toronto's Fieke Koles, is rated 23rd.

The return of Eastern European competitors should have less impact on sailing and equestrian events, but nowhere will the stepped-up competition be more evident than at the Olympic swimming pool. When Thompson, Ori's Allison Higgins swam the starting block on Sept. 12, her two closest rivals will be East German Sibyl Himmelsbach, whose 100-m breaststroke world record Higgins shattered with her new mark of 2:27.27 on May 29 in Montreal—and China's Guozhen Zhang. For the silver, blond teenager, the moment will represent the triumph of talent and determination.

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In the gymnastics, Canada's chances rest in the broad shoulders of Toronto's Cathie Hubbard, 21, who turned 20 on Sept. 3, returned the gymnastics world last October when he captured a silver medal on the high bar at the 1987 world championships. The York University student—whose other silver medal in 1987 was in down-swing—was the only gymnast from a non-Communist country to win a medal at the event and the first black to win a medal at a world gymnastics championship. As for the Olympics, Hubbard said: "I am very competitive in the vault and the uneven bars. I have it up to the level of the Chinese, and the Soviets are not even close on the vault."

The Soviets—as well as the East Germans, Koreans, Puerto Ricans and Americans—are among the tough opponents Canada's beaver will likely

Jason, Kitchener, Ont., super-heavyweight, Lennox Lewis, 38, who left school to box full time after dropping out of Queen's College, is the best prospect for a gold (page 58). But at least two others have a chance at medals. In the 75-kg class, Toronto's Egorov Murat, 23, ranked fifth, will continue a family tradition. His uncle, Charles Amos, fought for Guyana at the 1978 Games. Light-flyweight Scott Olson, 26, of Edmonton, who enjoys hiking and fishing when not in the ring, is ranked sixth. Despite his diminutive, five-foot, one-inch stature and 106-lb. weight, Olson says, "I was blessed with power, tenacity and a really good chin."



High-lb. maestro Egorov hopes to earn silver and gold

Far from the ring's hot lights, Olympic medals will rain in the most open air at the Games' closing ceremony at Pagan, 190 km northwest of Seoul. Canadians won a silver and two bronze medals in 1984 and could win at least two at Pagan. Vancouver's Suzanne, but not relatives, Bruce and Jane Macdonald will bring home a silver medal. Star, a heavyweight class whose huge suits have graced all but one Olympic Games since 1908. Toronto's Gail and Karen Johnson, by contrast, will sail in a more cyclical way when they put their dukes against the wind of Pagan Bay. The tiny 205-lb. boat barely outweighs the new. Back pain are rated third, and 1984 silver medalist at the women's Flying Dutchman class Frank McLaughlin of Toronto enters his event ranked fourth.

But the greatest threat to their medal hopes could prove to be Pagan Bay's notoriously capricious weather. Strong winds combine with tide and river currents to create so treacherous harsh conditions in the heavily polluted harbor of the southern coast. The sailing team enlisted the Canadian Hydrographic Survey, a branch of Transport Canada—to develop a computer model of Pagan Bay's complex and powerful currents in hopes that it could provide the Canadian crews with a winning edge.

Several other Games venues could provide excitement for Canadians at home and abroad. On the north coast, 18-year-old Kaiti of Toronto

will battle other stars of the women's tennis circuit. Gaps 191 in the first Summer Olympics to admit professional athletes. But teammate Carling Russell-Stephens, 20, who will celebrate her first wedding anniversary in U.S. tennis

Karen Mac competition. His strategy: "Don't expect anything. Just get from the start to the finish as fast as you can."

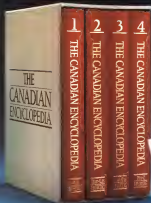
The Canadian women's basketball team has been third in the world. But with a 73-68 loss to Italy on June 16 in Malaysia, the team missed its chance for an Olympic berth. Said team member Beverly Smith, who left the squad after the shocking defeat: "We were looking too much to Seoul and the gold medal. We overlooked the qualifying tournament." Canada's sixth-ranked men's team avoided that mistake, qualifying for Seoul with a determined 87-70 victory against Uruguay before a raucous, sun-baking home-town crowd at Menéndez on May 21.

The road to Seoul has not been easy for any of the athletes, and the Games will demand everything from them, every ounce of muscle and each increment of hard-earned improvement that they have earned over the past four years. With all of that, and with luck and determination, the team may just defy the odds and prove that the Canadian Games of being the best-ever Canadian squad. For all of the 226 competitors wearing Canada's colors in South Korea, personal pride and national honor are at stake in the challenge to be no less than their best, against the best in the world.

—CHERYL WOOD WITH REUTHERS
PHOTO BY GUY WOOD
ILLUSTRATION BY WOOD

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Canada at the Summer Games

SITE	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1900 PARIS	1	0	1	14
1904 ST. LOUIS	4	1	1	4
1908 LONDON	3	3	10	7
1912 STOCKHOLM	3	2	3	9
1920 ANTWERP	3	3	3	12
1924 PARIS	0	3	1	19
1928 AMSTERDAM	4	4	7	10
1932 LOS ANGELES	2	5	0	12
1936 BERLIN	1	3	5	17
1948 LONDON	0	1	2	25
1952 HELSINKI	1	2	0	21
1956 MELBOURNE	2	1	3	15
1960 ROME	0	1	0	35
1964 TOKYO	1	2	1	23
1968 MEXICO CITY	1	3	1	23
1972 MUNICH	6	2	3	27
1976 MONTREAL	0	6	0	27
1984 LOS ANGELES	10	10	10	6

IAN MILLAR

SHOWTIME FOR A GOLDEN DUO

In Millar's long road to the top of the show-jumping world began with a borrowed quarter. He was 10 years old and rooming with his parents at Grail Lake, Alta., about halfway between Calgary and Edmonton, and Millar recalls, "As we were driving to the cottage, I saw these horses at a little show. You could ride one for 25 cents. So I got a quarter from my parents and went down and rented this horse and ran back to the cottage and got another quarter, and another." For Millar, the cost of riding has



Photo by [unreadable]

appreciated greatly, but so have the rewards. In Seoul, on the 30th anniversary of Canada's only Olympic equestrian gold, the 31-year-old Millar and his 12-year-old mount, Big Ben, are favored to win the team event. "The older riders know," says Michael van Eriy, chairman of the Canadian Equestrian Team, "that if they can beat Ian, they can beat the rest of the world."

Millar and Ben are a striking, remarkably similar, and very compatible pair. Both are tall and lean, aggressive and confident. But once in the spotlight, the six-foot, two-inch Millar, of Perth, Ont., and the 17.3-hand chestnut gelding, Big Ben of Belgium, more as one, negotiating the intricate jumps and obstacles at the same time, show jumping commandingly, intuitively, anticipating each other's moves. In their highly competitive world, where medals are decided by fractions of inches and seconds, top riders usually have one horse that makes their careers. For Millar, that horse is Big Ben.

They did not get together until 1994. Millar, a member of Canada's national equestrian team since 1971, had achieved some success but he had not won an individual gold medal at a major event

But at the Pan-American Games in Indianapolis last year, Millar and that Ben won the gold and led Canada to victory in the team competition. Said van Eriy: "As good as he is, Ian recognizes that Ben is the horse that made him the star he is today. Ian calls him his partner."

The partnership began when Millar, Dutch, bornname Ronke Hendrix and Brookville, Ont., stable-owner Ben Muiswaring attended a horse sale in Holland in 1983. While other potential buyers showed little interest in the Belgian-born Ben, Millar did. "It was like meeting somebody that you know you're going to be good friends with right away,"

Millar says. "I rode him for about 30 minutes and he seemed to understand me, and I understood him. Before I even got off, I said to Ben, 'Let's get this concluded.' It all took less than half an hour."

Millar bought Ben for \$45,000, in partnership with Muiswaring. He recalls: "That night over dinner, I've asked, 'Have you got the money to pay for him?' I said, 'She really, but I'll figure out something.'" She then asked, "How would you like a partner?" She bought a half interest in him right there. "Ben is now owned by Canadian Showjumpers Unlimited Inc., a 26-member syndicate assembled in 1993 by Millar. The 40 shares are valued at \$1.5 million.

Millar, who holds a business degree from Ottawa's Algonquin College, has made his living working with horses since 1973, when he joined Jodie Marshall as Dwyer Hill Farms in Ashton, Ont., near his own 300-acre farm in Perth. At Dwyer Hill he came under the tutelage of George Morris, a noted American trainer. Said Morris: "Many people have

learned 100 per cent of what I know. Ian learned 120 per cent and then he added another 100 per cent. Around the board, in every point of view—business, training, teaching, riding—he is definitely the greatest today."

He claims that he has no hobbies or outside interests, except tennis on occasion. He is a partner in a real estate company, Ash Creek Investments, but he says that it occupies about 15 per cent of his time. His reading stops no further than his subscription to five equestrian magazines. Said Millar: "The great thing about this sport is you never know it all. You're always a student."

Millar's wife, Lynn, and their children—Jonathan, 14, and Amy, 11—share his fascination. A respected horsewoman, Lynn plays an important role in the operation of their Millar Brooke Farm, where they train up to 16 horses at a time. Lynn and the children join Millar for up to 25 of the 90 weeks a year that he spends on the road at competitions. When Millar recently suggested that he spend more time at home, his children protested. Explained Lynn: "The kids were upset I had less time to be with them. I had to be the only one staying home."

For the Millars, home on the road is a luxurious two-bedroom, 45-foot trailer equipped with microwave oven, washer-dryer, shelves, television, stereo and plush carpeting. "It feels like a real home," said Lynn. "We tried staying at a hotel



once, and it was a disaster." The Millar family's enjoyment at home and on the road has increased with Big Ben's rapid development into one of the finest show jumpers in the world. Before Millar acquired him, Ben had little experience at showing. But it has been a steady climb to the top ever since. "Ian spent a lot of time breaking him," said national team coach Tim Gylesford. "I'm not sure a lot of riders would have spent that time." According to Gylesford, Millar is not only patient, but "cool, analytical and very intense." Van Eriy adds, "Ian approaches the sport like a business. Professional and dedicated, his purpose in life is to be the best in the world."

Millar's greatest strength as a rider may be his mastery of strategy. The sport of show jumping, like hockey or basketball, is an intellectual game as a physical one, resembling chess with real horses. In the crucial moments before an event, Millar is meticulous, picking the exact number of strides Ben will take between jumps. "Ian plans everything down to the last little detail," said Canadian team member Laura Todd-Bellowsky of Langley, B.C. "He doesn't leave anything to chance."

Millar's attention to detail, Big Ben's responsiveness and power and their recent triumphs make them one of Canada's few legitimate contenders for gold at the Games. But Millar is not comfortable with the role. "The nature of this sport is that you have a partner out there. You're never exactly 100-per-cent sure what that partner might or might not do because of that variable, so one dominates our sport."

Millar comes as close as anyone. The mile, and perhaps less, distance on his long road to the Olympic gold medal appears to be Frenchman Pierre Dornand, ahead of jumping de Lutz. Dornand finished second to Millar at the World Cup final. "I believe in Big Ben very much," said Millar. "He's a fabulous horse, the best competitive horse I've ever had. It's all in the day. But if it's our day, Big Ben certainly has the capability to occupy the class." In Seoul, Millar and Big Ben may just be the pair that is the class of 1998.

—BARRY STARKMAN with DEBRAH WEISSMAN in Perth

CAROLYN WALDO

POISED FOR GOLD

Her lustrous dark-blond hair promotes Gillette Canada Inc.'s Shave shampoo and conditioner as seasonal TV. And this month, she will grace a Flare magazine fashion spread. If she returns from the Seoul Summer Olympics with a gold medal, Canadians will be seeing even more of 25-year-old Carolyn Waldo. The five-foot, 114-lb, 120-lb synchronized swimmer is the 1984 Olympic solo silver medalist, four-time world champion and 1987 Canadian female athlete of the year. But she finished behind her archrival, Tracie Ruiz-Gonzalez, 25, of the United States, at the Los Angeles Games and again at a pre-Games meet in Seoul in June. Still, says Waldo, "I feel I'm in the driver's seat. I honestly feel, and it's not in my head, that I'm better than she is. Hopefully, I'll prove it."

At the Seoul meet, Ruiz-Gonzalez abandoned a two-year retirement and ended Waldo's almost four-year unbeaten streak. Waldo, of Beaconsfield, Que., and her partner, Michelle Cameron, 26, of Calgary, defeated American twins Sarah and Karen Joseph, 24, in the final event. But in the solo, Ruiz-Gonzalez won with a score of 200.701 to Waldo's 189.650. Waldo, who for the past six years has trained in Calgary under national team coach Debbie Maiz, 35, outperformed Ruiz-Gonzalez in the preliminary routine portion of the event.



Seoul provides a glorious opportunity to prove that she is the best

New Age synchronized swimmers by Vancouver newspaper (David Foster) and hopes that a better performance in the figures will bring her the gold.

Since November, Waldo, Cameron and third team member Karin Larsen, 24, of Vancouver—the alternate for the duo—have been practicing six days a week. Their sessions, starting at 7 a.m., include hours of work on their duet and solo rou-

tines, compulsory figures and three hours a week of weight lifting. Synchronized swimming, introduced as an Olympic medal sport in 1984, requires strength, speed and endurance, especially in such maneuvers as the "signature 'Waldo wriggle'—head and torso underwater, legs above the surface spinning like helicopter blades. "Our job," laughs Cameron, winner of three duet world titles with Waldo, "is to make it look easy."

It has not all been easy for Waldo. Unlike many aquatic Olympians, she did not learn to swim before she could walk. In fact, at age 4, she almost drowned. "Swimming was my enemy until I was almost 16," she admits. Once back in the water, a lingering fear of submerging her face led to a swimming stroke—her arms just skimming the surface—that helps keep her head up. A coach in Beaconsfield noticed her style and suggested she take up synchronized swimming.

She did not soon exulted. At age 17, Waldo moved to Calgary to train under Maiz, a synchronized swimming coach since 1976. "My career took off from the day I got to Calgary," said Waldo. And then, prior to starting her rigorous pre-Olympic training, the vivacious Waldo pursued her postswimming career goal by doing some television work for the local cable station.

In Seoul, Waldo hopes to cap her swimming career. "We're the heroes there," she said. "Recognition is 50 times higher than in Canada. People have said, 'We all want you to win.'" Canadians share that wish, and if she returns home victorious, they might soon recognize the slenderness and fashion beauty with the shining gold medal.

—BOB GOLDFINE with JOHN BROWN in Calgary



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HOME FIRES BURNING

Dangling from the plant stand, they resemble decorations clinging to an overburdened Christmas tree. Since 1984, when V's first Lewis moved her place to accommodate some of her son Lennox's more than 300 boxing awards, the stand has been the focal point of a modest two-bedroom Kitchener, Ont. apartment. There, the 23-year-old Canadian amateur superheavyweight champion lives with his 40-year-old mother. But the so-far, fire-free, 225-lb Lewis is determined to add at least one more bauble when he returns from the Summer Olympics. "I'm not going to Seoul looking for a silver medal," says Canada's best hope in boxing at the Games. "I expect to get the gold."

The collection started shortly after Lennox arrived in Canada in 1978 from London to join his mother, who had settled in Kitchener four years earlier, following her divorce. The 10-year-old newcomer chose boxing as the quickest way to win more trophies than his hockey-playing schoolmates. But after six years of collecting—including the 1985 world junior championship trophy—he started to think of a career, not just a hobby. "I began to ask myself how far I could really take this," said the ex-time Canadian superheavyweight champ. "I decided on the Olympics. Then, I'll set another goal—the heavyweight championship of the world."

The person closest to Lennox is his mother. She rarely takes off her boxing gear and has dutifully written him far less than a note when he is home and not training in Toronto. Violet Lewis, whose other son, Dennis, 26, still lives in London, clearly relishes her role. "He's my pride and joy," she says. "Sometimes I just sit and think about Lennox, and tears come to my eyes. He really cares about me to death." And, when speaking of his mother, Lewis—who made the ring inspired fear with his stirring punches and sheer show-goes-misadventure too. "If I achieve what I think I can in boxing, I will support my mother. It's my turn to take care."

He was just 18 when he competed at the Los Angeles Games in 1984, and lost his second bout to the eventual superheavyweight gold medalist, American Tyrrell Biggs. Now Lewis, who turned 23 on Sept. 3, is ranked third in the world, and the stand displays golds from the

1984 Commonwealth Games and the 1987 North American Championships. Said Rosereth Sanders, an executive assistant at the U.S. Amateur Boxing Association: "Lennox has progressed 30 to 40 per cent since 1984. His confidence level is far above what it was. He knows what he can do now. In Seoul, he just has to go into the ring and execute it."

Potential executives include second-ranked East German Uli Kaden, the 40-year-old, seven-ounce European cham-

pit more. Now, I can really depend on that punch," he says.

Should he succeed in Seoul, Lewis can also depend on tempting professional offers. Michael Trainer is among the already-interested. The Maryland-based attorney guided 1976 U.S. heavyweight gold medalist Sugar Ray Leonard throughout his storied and multimillion-dollar career and managed 1984 Olympic light-middleweight silver medalist Shavers O'Sullivan of Toronto through a



Violet and her son with gladiators move from the center medal on the plant stand

pion who defeated Lewis for the 1987 World Cup title, and Alexander Miroshnikov of the Soviet Union, ranked first in the world. But of equal concern is a broken right thumb Lewis suffered in June while winning the superheavyweight division at the Canada Cup championships. He injured himself in setting a staggering, overhand punch that crashed World Military Boxing champion Elise Wright of the United States to throw in the towel 88 seconds into their bout. Lewis massed three weeks of training but claims that helped him. "I was forced to use my left jab a

lot more. Now, I can really depend on that punch," he says.

Millions of people, including his mother, will be watching on television when Lennox enters the ring in Seoul. "I wish I could go with him," Violet said. "But I will be excited and so nervous." At stake will be a place in Canadian Olympic boxing history, Lewis's professional career and, just as important, a place of honor on his mother's plant stand.

—HEATHER KENEN in Kitchener

"How was your trip?"



"Actually, I feel like I'm not back yet."

"Sure. You're still flying in the clouds buttering croissants."

"Well, when you're zipping between Vancouver, Winnipeg, Edmonton and home base in less than a week, it's nice to fly with people who know what you're going through."

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THE GAMES OF GLASNOST

It was a hot Montreal day, one of many during the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. The men's 200-m final was about to begin, and, in a dressing room below the Olympic Stadium, the world's best sprinters wanted to be surrounded to the track. In the room were two Americans, a Jamaican, a Panamanian, a Bulgarian and an East German. But there was also a Trinidadian, Hansie Crawford, and a Soviet, Valery Borzov. The defending 100-m Olympic champion, Borzov—whose gold medal in 1972 jumped the *New York Times* headline "The fastest human in a Comstar"—waited stolidly as Crawford started his act. Employing every psychological ploy he could conjure, Crawford sang random phrases from reggae songs, interspersed with wild metaphysical comments accompanied by miming lecher and finger-pointing at his rivals. The routine worked, almost. "The only person I couldn't move was Borzov," recalled Crawford in a recent British television interview, who eventually won the gold, while Borzov took the bronze. "He just kept belting at me, making a kind of hissing noise, but never once taking his eyes off me. It was weird. Like he wasn't in the same world."

In the 1970s, most Western athletes, and their governments, shared Crawford's perception of the Soviets. The era of "spiesies" and "vernonatizing" had not yet passed. Leonid Brezhnev was at the helm in the Kremlin and inviolated Yuri Andropov was running the KGB. And every few years, there were Soviets at the Olympics who resembled alchemists' creations—monstrous men, huge noses and poisonous children—all of whose vulnerabilities consisted of "Nyet." But since Montreal's Games, those myths and popular conceptions have changed. On the eve of the Seoul Olympics—the first appearance of Soviets at a Summer Olympics beyond their own borders since 1952—it is the hour of pleasure, of Gorbachev and perestroika. In 1988, Rambo is redundant and the men and women wearing the letters USSR on their uniforms do not look, or act, much differently from the rest of the competitors.



The Soviet athletes of the 1988 Summer Games are like Tatars Samalakov, who won the 1,500- and 3,000-m events on the track at last year's world championships in Rome. Fast and gentle, the 27-year-old with sea-blue eyes rarely stops giggling, but cradles his medals with his hands. And they are like pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka, the best of the current generation of Soviet athletes—having cleared his own world record eight times since 1984—who discusses the day's events with the Western media in Russian. No translator—in repulsive wide-leg suit—stands by Bubka's right hand to oversee the party line.

As the Western world's business and government leaders struggle to adapt to the new Soviet Union, the nation's athletes—the most citizens—have yet to experience the trials and tribulations of perestroika. Soviet teams traveling outside the country still eagerly search out such otherwise-inaccessible items as store-bought Levi's 501s, Sony Walkmans and Nike sneakers, the hallmarks of privileged Soviets. In turn, they harbor either the "hard" foreign currency given them by their government when they travel, or kilo case of away and bottles of sweet Georgian champagne. "Perestroika" says Bubka, a man for whose appearance the Soviet Athletic Federation commands at least \$50,000 from European sport promoters. "Yes, in sport, too, there will be change. But in how long? There are people who have been in their jobs for 30 years. When will they change?"

The question is gradually being answered. Boris, who retired after the Moscow Games, is now deputy director of the state committee for physical culture and sport in the Ukraine and the Soviet delegate to the European Athletic Association. And Soviet teams traveling abroad are now accompanied by relatively young people—often former competitors—serving as



Nikolai Bubka, son Sergei (left) and Wily, and runner Samalakov (below left) lead the new breed of Soviet stars

chaperones. In swimming, Vladimir Salnikov, triple Olympic gold medalist in 1980—and still only 26—has secured Soviet status in Europe this year as team manager. Olga Morozova, age 26—single finalist at Helsinki in 1974 and national women's champion—travels with the tennis team.

But the youth movement at the coaching level is not simply a byproduct of Gorbachev's status. It owes as much to another phenomenon of the 1980s—the decline in Soviet sport. After years of harvesting gold medals, the Soviets suffered setbacks at recent world championships. Indeed, the nation of 286 million people, a sporting superpower since its Olympic debut in Helsinki in 1952, has struggled just to keep pace with the German Democratic Republic (GDR), a nation with only 16.7 million citizens. In 1984, Soviets won only six golds at the world track-and-field championships. The GDR won 30. At the 1986 world swimming championships, the Soviet swimmer won two golds, the East German won 14. At last year's world track-and-field championships, the East German won 10 golds topped the Soviet's seven.

Indeed, there are now three sporting superpowers. The days when the Summer Games were merely a dual contest between

the Soviet Union and the United States are over. Moscow's boycott of the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Olympics, its reorganization for the Washington-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games, ended their traditional sporting rivalry for a generation of Olympians. "We both lost," says Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, chief USSR K track-and-field coach. "It wasn't like we had missed one Games each. We had both missed two Olympic cycles because the other had not been there. The athletes did not feel fulfilled."

In the Soviet Union, nothing else is sport matters as much as the Olympics. To the Kremlin, Olympic medals provide a measure of the nation's well-being and global stature—like the number of days astronauts can stay in space and the size of the grain harvest. "Our Soviet athletes must win the team competition at the Summer Olympics," said sports minister deputy chairman Anatoli Kolomo.

That motivation is reflected by the Soviet approach to the sport of tennis. In the 1970s, Soviet tennis players did not compete in major championships abroad because state funding was devoted to sports with Olympic status. But starting in Seoul, tennis will be a medal sport—and the Soviets have been



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training for four years. Already, Natalia Zvereva, IT, is ranked eighth in the women's singles. And in the men's division, Andrei Chernenkov, 16, is ranked 19th.

The Soviet tennis federation also has appointed the Washington, DC-based agency ProServ to negotiate endorsement contracts for its players. And to enable the federation to collect money from its players on the international tennis circuit, it may, too, Soviet women players were declared professionals. The men are still technically amateurs. Zvereva alone earned \$100,000 for the federation this spring by defeating Martina Navratilova to reach the French Open final. Yet, even after her triumph, coach Sharova commented, "Something this year is strange for the Olympics."

Those who fail to make Olympic pay dearly. The 1988 national coaches of track and field and swimming succeeded men first for poor results. But the rewards for success are commensurate. Outside Babika's apartment on University Street in Donetsk, a city in the Ukraine 600 km southeast of Kiev, stands a new white Volga car. The average Soviet citizen endures a 15-year wait to own the right—and the money—to buy even low-price vehicles such as a Lada or a Rynok. And, unlike most Soviets, Babika and his wife do not have to share accommodations with other families. Their apartment is a three-bedroom suite, with kitchen and private bathroom. Their two sons play a wide war game on his large-screen Sony television, purchased, Babika explains, with his "Olympic earnings."

It is with an eye to Olympic triumphs in a foreign land that the Soviets have prepared for Seoul. Expatriate Bel-Ovansky: "The mistakes administration made when I was an athlete was saying 'now, always now.' They would say we were preparing for an Olympics, but first at that competition must be won 'now.' I tell my athletes that there is only one progression—to train for the Olympics."

The standards Bel-Ovansky has established for qualifying for the track-and-field team are daunting. "It's not enough to be first, second or third in competition in the Soviet Union," he says. The Over-Over-Over demands that his athletes at least match the performance of the best

medallists at last year's world championships. Even so, at least 80 athletes will make the team. "It will be a bloody fight," Ter-Ovanesian admits. "The three great countries of track and field—the Soviet Union, the United States and East Germany—have about equal chances of winning between 34 and 55 gold medals. It will depend on who will be in the best shape on the day."

Not surprisingly, the Soviet coach expects Babika to be in top form. The 24-year-old master of the Siberian vaulting pole boasts two world championships, but



For Zverchevich, his wife and their help, the Olympics are rewarding.

raised his own world record eight times and holds a winning margin of 6.7 cm over his nearest rival, American Joe DeLo, 25. "He is the best," Ter-Ovanesian states simply.

The Soviets are also the best in the hammer throw with the five top-ranked throwers. Natalya Lashova holds the world record in the women's shot put, and Galina Chistyakova, the record in the women's long jump. On the track, the Soviets are led by the sprinting Bakkenstein—standing at the 1,200 m—who may also run the 1,000 m. And Olga Bryzgina is the defending world champion in the 400 m.

In the pool, the Soviet tradition of strength in the breaststroke endures. Doriya Volkov and Alex Matveev have won the second- and third-best times in

the world this year over 100 m. And Igor Polyakov won both the 100- and 200-m backstrokes at the 1988 world championships.

But even deputy sports chairman Kulakov admits that the Soviets are not the Olympic force they once were. "It is the 60th which is the best in the previous sports like swimming and track and field, where results are counted in seconds and centimeters. Our forte is gymnastics and other sports that call for more subjective judgment. We must aim to win by a large margin of medals in these."

And they likely will. The Soviet men's gymnastics team is ranked first and they have something to prove. Vladimir Alexeev and Yuri Kurovich say that they should have shared the medals between them in Los Angeles. In their absence, the Americans, Chinese and Japanese made men right. Alexeev had won the European and world titles in 1983, taking three individual golds and one silver in the world with three perfect scores of 10. At 26, he was the youngest ever to win either title. And last year, Alexeev took the overall world title and gold medals in the pommel horse and high bar, while Kurovich won second overall and won the gold in the rings. "We feel we have been waiting four years for something which is ours," said Alexeev.

Another outstanding Soviet Summer Olympian is the weight lifter Yuri Zacharenchik in the 120-lb class. At 35, he is considered an old man in his sport. But Zacharenchik still set four world records

at this year's European championships, bringing his world-record collection to 33. He would have missed the 1984 Olympics without the injury because of a dislocated elbow. But a Moscow surgeon rebuilt the elbow, strengthening it with synthetic tendons.

And the Soviets have medal chances in pole, boxing, rowing, volleyball, water polo and wrestling. In fact, the list of Soviet golden possibilities is so long that Kulakov may be fantasizing only slightly when he says, "We could win 20 medals." If so, it will be a triumphal Soviet return to the full-scale Games of Summer—one that would please Kernenkov, and not surprise Gorbachev.

—NEEL WILSON



Photo: Robert White

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SMOOTH AS SILK.



IGOR POLYANSKY



Polyansky lost the record but is determined to get the gold

NEW WAVE COMRADE

Sprawling across a seat in the Leningrad Olympic Swim Stadium, a slim young man blends in with the cluster of teenagers sitting around him. At midafternoon on a steamy Moscow day, Igor Polyansky, 22—wearing a blue-and-white tracksuit, and Adidas running shoes—dozes but attends between the swim meet unfolding before him and the cassette tape of the Soviet rock group Black Coffee ringing on the earphones of his Sony Walkman. Less than 24 hours after breaking the world record for the 100-m backstroke, Polyansky says he is "tired—very, very tired." But with the Seoul Olympic Games fast approaching, rather than rest, he says, "I work like an elephant."

That ethic has propelled Polyansky from a sickly child to the Soviet Union's premier swimming medal hope at this

month's Olympics. In the nine years since he entered his first competition—a meet called The Happy Dolphin, in his home town of Novosibirsk, 2,800 km from Moscow—Polyansky has broken four world swimming records, three this year. His record in the 200-m backstroke, which he set in 1985, is one of swimming's longest-standing marks. In July in Moscow, he swam the 500-m backstroke in 55 seconds, breaking his own world record by 0.35 seconds. But last month, American David Berkoff, 21, lowered the mark by 3.08 seconds. In Seoul, Polyansky hopes to beat Berkoff and fulfill what he describes as his "greatest ambition" by winning a pair of Olympic golds.

Polyansky's hopes are reflected in his workout schedule. He spends an average of six days a week, year-round, on a

street regimen that begins at 5:30 a.m. and ends when he goes to bed at 10:00 p.m. Of his customary Monday off, Polyansky says, "I sleep—usually until lunchtime."

His dedication mirrors that of most Soviet sports heroes, but his lifestyle reflects that of most North American teenagers. As a kid, Polyansky learned to speak some English in school—his favorite film is the 1980 slapstick American comedy *Poltergeist*, which he recently saw on video cassette in Moscow. Foreign films are not generally available in the Soviet Union.

When he goes abroad, Polyansky attends films whenever possible, favoring the adventures of Arnold Schwarzenegger and Sylvester Stallone. And his cassette collection for the ever-present Walkman ranges from such heavy-metal groups as Iron Maiden and Scorpions to the pop group Pat Sharp Boys.

These interests are far outstripped by his fierce passion to excel in the pool. After suffering from frequent colds and respiratory problems as a child, Polyansky first began swimming on the advice of a local doctor who thought it would improve his asthma. When he was a series of races in Novosibirsk, Polyansky says that he started thinking of the world championships. "I knew where I was going," he says. "Since then, it has taken me many hours and years of training to get there."

Because of his training and competition schedule, Polyansky returns to his home town on an average of just "two to five times a year." His seldom-see his father and mother, who work as a butcher and a hairdresser in Novosibirsk. Separated from his parents, the strongest influence on his career has been Vladimir Solovchik, his coach for the past eight years. Says Polyansky of his mentor: "He is the only one who really helped, and I owe everything to him."

When he is not swimming, Polyansky now spends most of his private time in Moscow with his friends, recently retired Soviet national team swimmer Larisa Moroz, 25. They plan to marry immediately after the Games.

Polyansky admits that he finds the constant training tiresome and he has not yet decided how much longer he will compete after the Games. Acknowledging that his swimming prowess has enabled him to travel the world and enjoy a lifestyle attained by few Soviets, Polyansky said that he is already looking forward to a new career running a video bar or café in Moscow. Said Polyansky: "Many athletes lose themselves after they retire and do not know what to do. One must establish one's own place in life." For now at least, his place appears to be the medal podium in Seoul.

—ANTHONY RIZZO/INQUIRER in Moscow

GHETTO GODDESS

East St. Louis, Ill., is a town that encompasses drive through on their way to and from work across the Mississippi River in St. Louis, Mo. But very few of them dare go through at night. With a population of 36,000—99 per cent black—East St. Louis has an unemployment rate of 15.9 per cent, and fully 30,000 of its citizens receive some form of government assistance in this city rife with drug dealers and prostitutes, the murder rate is 20 times that of Chicago's, a city 12 times as populous. Yet East St. Louis is also the home town of the world's best female athlete, Jackie Joyner-Kersee. In 1988, she holds the world record in the most demanding of all women's track-and-field contests, the seven-event heptathlon. She won the silver medal at the 1984 Olympics, the gold at last year's world championships in Rome and, barring injury, she will triumph again in Seoul. After winning the Olympic gold, she plans to go back to East St. Louis and encourage its

children to participate in athletics rather than the city's other, and dangerous, diversion: "Maybe," she said, "someone like me could come in and make a difference." Joyner-Kersee, who with her coach-husband Robert Kersee—now trainer and lives in Long Beach, Calif., has already made a great difference to women's athletes. At July's U.S. Olympic track-and-field trials in ovalizing IFC Indianapolis last, she broke her own world heptathlon record for the third time in two years. The two-

day event combines 100-m hurdles, the high jump, shot put, 200-m sprint, long jump, javelin and an 800-m run. Before Joyner-Kersee, 7,800 points in the heptathlon seemed impossible. She broke that psychological barrier at the Goodwill Games in Moscow in 1986,

earning 7,318 points. Her performance at the U.S. trials pushed the record up to 7,325. At the Olympics, she intends to do better still.

Robert, her husband of almost two years, wants her to top 7,900 points in Seoul. She will also try to duplicate her gold-medal victory in long jump at the world championships last year in Rome. She and East Germany's Heide Drechsler jointly held the world record of 7.45 m until Soviet long-jumper Galina Chistyakova surpassed it last June at a meet in Leningrad. And her goals appear eminently reachable. U.S. teammate Gailiv Grimes, 21, who finished second in the Indianapolis heptathlon—almost 1,000 points behind Joyner-Kersee—said, "Jackie is just on another planet."

The lurid landscape of East St. Louis, with its crumbling tenements and dead-end alleys, is adversity. And it is there that Jacqueline Joyner was born on March 3, 1963. Her mother, Mary, a nurse's assistant when working, was 16 years old, her father, Alfred, an itinerant laborer, was 17. They named the second of their four children for the first lady Jacqueline Kennedy. While sometimes too poor to pay the last bill, the Joyners struggled to keep the youngsters in school. In fact, Jacqueline was forbidden to date until she was 18 because her mother feared she might have an adolescent pregnancy like her own. As a result, Jacqueline devoted her energies to school and sports.

Joyner was her first race, the 400 m, when she was 9. She came last. At her fourth track meet, she managed five first-place finishes. That accomplishment led her brother Alfredrick, two years her senior, to take up track. He was the team's triple jump—a combina-

tion hop, step and jump event—gold medal at the 1984 Olympics and he is now married to women's 100-m sprint world-record holder Florence Griffith-Joyner. By 12, Jacqueline was leaping—jumping 9.19 m—just 1.74 m short of the then-Olympic record. Two years later, she became the U.S. national junior pentathlon champion. It was back at age 14, after watching the 1986 Montreal Summer Olympic Games on television, that Joyner first thought of devoting herself to track and field. She said, "Seeing it on TV made it real for me in a way competing hadn't."

At 18, she was accepted by the University of California in Los Angeles where a basketball scholarship paid for her studies in communication and history. In her first year, she concentrated on her scholarship sport, becoming a starting forward for the women's team. But the following year, the death of her mother from meningitis at age 28 drove a heart-broken Joyner to try to take herself in strenuous track-and-field training. Her young coach, Kersee, a lay Baptist minister, pressed her to try the heptathlon. Declined Joyner: "He would yell, call me lazy and say I had a lot of talent but that I needed time to develop. I saw that he was knocking out the best in me, and our relationship continued to grow as coach-athlete as well as friends. It staged on that level until after the 1986-1987 season, when we both named it was developing into a romance."

By three, Joyner had an Olympic silver medal to her credit. At the Los Angeles Games, her leg taped to protect a healing hamstring pull, she was in first place after six of the seven events. In the third event, the 800 m, Joyner's Soviet, 10-muck, 105-3-lb. body could give no more. Glynnis Nunn, of Australia, won the 800 by 2.68 seconds over Joyner, and under the heptathlon's complicated scoring system, she won the gold medal

with 6,290 points to Joyner's 6,285.

The disappointment eventually became an advantage. "After losing the gold," said Joyner, "when I ran 800s in practice, I thought about Nunn being ahead and I ran faster." By 1988, Joyner-Kersee—her husband denied she should keep her already-buzzed maiden name—had set the world record at the Goodwill Games and, 22 days later, she reset it at the U.S. Olympic Festival in Houston. Since then, no woman has come within 200 points of her record in the heptathlon. And no one is expected to in Seoul. "Her performances are like a great opera or concert," says her husband. "I feel like I should be wearing a tux when I watch them."

In Indianapolis, Joyner-Kersee gave another virtuoso performance. The temperature and humidity were so high that the National Weather Service advised "outdoor activities must be performed in a slow motion." Joyner-Kersee not only ignored the advisory but she met the overall heptathlon record and set American bests in three of the event's components: the 100-m hurdles, the high jump and the 200-m sprint. She then set a meet record for the women's long jump 7.45 m. "I don't want to be beautiful," she said afterwards, "but there are times in an athlete's life when everything seems to be exactly in balance, exactly right. I feel as good, as in command."

After the Olympics, East St. Louis had a parade for the gold-medal winning Alfredrick and silver-medal winning Jacqueline. Alfredrick did not make the triple-jump team this year, so now it is up to Jacqueline to return home and inspire another parade. "It's a dying city," she said, "and I'd like to try and bring it back to life"—if only for a day.

—BOB DOLFINEN with BOB PHILLIPS in New York City



DAN MACKENZIE/USO

Joyner-Kersee plans to rewrite her own Augustinian world record in South Korea

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CANADA'S NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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A CASE OF CALIFORNIA DREAMING

She is an ideal American star: sexy, flamboyant and very fast. Los Angeles sprinter Florence Griffith-Joyner, 36, has the looks of a high-fashion model. Her taste for one-legged racing suits of her own design assures her of attention even when she isn't. But she seldom does "Flo-Jo" as she is often called, is the world's fastest woman. At the July U.S. Olympic trials, her three trips down the 100-m track produced the three fastest women's times in history. The best, 19.48 seconds, showed more than a quarter of a second from the old record. Said Griffith-Joyner: "I'm looking forward to getting another world record at Seoul."

Even without Griffith-Joyner's record run, U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC) president Robert Heilbrunn had confidence in his 630-member team. For one thing, Griffith-Joyner broke the track set in 1984 by Evelyn Ashford, her teammate on a track team that includes superstar heptathlete Jackie Joyner-Kersey, sprinter Carl Lewis and two-time Olympic champion hurdler Edwin Moses. Declared Heilbrunn, "We have the strongest track-and-field team in the history of the United States."

The U.S. swimmers are almost as strong. The roster includes five world-record holders, ranging from the co-ed, six-foot, six-inch freestyle sprinter Matt Biondi to the diminutive five-foot, four-inch Janet Evans, the first woman swimmer in 12 years to hold three world records simultaneously. Other favorites for gold at the American make John Smith, a wonder with a lightning-fast takeoff, Charles Lake, the first black

American Olympic gymnast, and Harry (Butch) Reynolds, who set the world record of 43.29 seconds in the 400-m run in Zurich last month.

The Americans expect to at least equal their 1976 36-medal performance in Montreal. But they will not match their 82 gold—and 91 silver and bronze—at the Eastern Bloc-hosted 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. The USOC's annual budget increased fivefold since 1976 to \$44.25 million, as the committee opened three state-of-the-art training centers. A fourth is planned. Said USOC spokesman Robert Coombs: "We revamped the whole system. Seoul will be the real test."

The program will be examined most closely as the track. Despite Griffith-Joyner's eye-catching costumes—the dresses one way, white bodysuit of shorts the other as an "athletic singlet"—the focus will be on world records. But Griffith-Joyner and sister-in-law Joyner-Kersey—Griffith is married to Joyner's brother, Alfrederick—could better their own records in Seoul.

For Olympic middle-distance runner Mary Decker-Stanley, however, Seoul is a rare second chance at a medal that eluded her in 1984. The 30-year-old mother of a two-year-old daughter, Ashley Lynn, holds the U.S. record in the 2,000 m and the women's world mile record. And the Games offer Los Angeles engineer and veteran hurdler Edwin Moses an even rarer opportunity to win gold at three different Olympics. Moses, now 33, has his first gold medal in the 400-m hurdles at Montreal and repeated that feat in 1984. Moses—who prepares for



Lewis (left), Decker-Stanley, Griffith-Joyner, Moses (clockwise from top) lead a strong team, but it will not repeat the glory of Los Angeles

teams by listening to the jazz trumpeter Miles Davis—will try to top his remarkable career with another gold.

For Carl Lewis, the odds against a repeat of his four golds in 1984—the 100 m, 200 m, 400 m relay and the long jump—are greater. Lewis will have to outrun Canada's Ben Johnson—as he did in Zurich in August—for the 100-m gold. And Lewis lost to teammate Joseph DeLoach in the 200 m at the U.S. trials.



Still, he will anchor the favored relay team and should win the long jump.

The U.S. team will find more gold in the pool. Matt Biondi, 22, trimmed his own world record in the men's 100-m freestyle to 45.42 seconds at the U.S. trials. And Biondi is also the favorite in the 50-m freestyle—a breathing length-of-the-pool charge—at Olympic event for the first time.

Medal hopes for the women swimmers

rest heavily on the 356-lb frame of 17-year-old Janet Evans, another Californian. Evans admits that her passion for shipping often makes her late for practice. But the letters run on her training shorts—for Fall River aquatic sports team—aptly describe her world-record times in the 400-m, 800-m and 1,600-m freestyle races.

The Soviet and Romanian are ranked comfortably ahead of the U.S. gymnasts

sped. But there are individual specialists. Charles Lake, for one, is poised to introduce a new form of expression in gymnastics. Lake, 34, who spends his spare time penning cartoons and songs, enjoys the showmanship of his sport—his dramatic style has dazzled audiences and judges alike. Says Lake: "My primary objective is to create an effect on the audience. That is more important than being No. 1." But one of the best U.S. gymnasts will not be in Seoul. Thrilled bare apicalist Daniel Hyman, 22, fell twice at the trials and did not make the team.

There were other setbacks. Timothy Daggett, a 1984 gold-medal gymnast, and women's basketball star Cheryl Miller both failed to qualify because of injuries. And the boxing team was thrown into turmoil when coach Kenneth Adams was suspended in July after he allegedly assaulted a staff member. And the women's gymnastics coach, Donald Peters, resigned in August amid controversy over his exiling Bela Karolyi—the personal trainer of three of the six American women Olympic gymnasts—from his Seoul coaching staff.

And last month, police in Brandon, Fla., 15 km northwest of Tampa, charged top-rated driver Bruce Kimball, 36, with manslaughter. Kimball, a 1984 silver medalist, was driving his 1984 silver Mercedes sports car when it struck a crowd of teenagers on Aug. 1, killing two of them. Kimball's blood tests revealed an alcohol level of twice the legal limit. In August, he failed to make the team.

The setbacks and disappointments aside, few of the athletes on the 1984 U.S. Summer Olympic team seemed to tremble the competition at Seoul into a repeat of 1984, when the Olympics were America's Games. Even Biondi could hope to rival Florence Griffith-Joyner's dazzling career as the fastest and greatest sprinter. But as the first of the Americans arrived in South Korea, they could be forgiven for looking back and dreaming, if only briefly, of California.

—CHUCK WOOD—ASA GUY FILLIIPS
in New York City



With young and talented athletes such as Yu (above) and Guo, China is rapidly emerging as a world-class sporting power

THE CHINESE

A NEW LONG MARCH

It was the final day of the Third Asian Swimming Championships in April when Yang Wenqi dove into the Tianhe indoor swimming pool in Canton, a city in southern China just 140 km from Hong Kong. At the moment's most, China had already won 23 of a possible 30 gold medals. But when Yang completed her 50-m freestyle swim in the best-over time of 24.96 seconds—the first world record for a Chinese woman swimmer—the teenager from Shanghai wrote the last line of a message that Chinese athletes have been sending since 1949: Declared a jubilant Wu Xiangbo, head

coach of the Chinese swimming team: "Yang's success is the fruit of the hard work of several generations. It shows that China can catch up with the world in swimming too." Indeed, the rest of the world's Olympians are about to hear again from the Chinese at the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

China's athletes' long march to a possible 30 medals in Seoul did not begin until Mao Tse-tung's end. And then, too, took drastic turns. Is the first half of the century, plagued by famine, war and revolution, China took part, without medal success, in just three Olympi-

cans—Los Angeles in 1932, Berlin in 1936 and London in 1948. But with Mao's Communist takeover in 1949, the new regime endeavored to develop an organized athletics program. The party line then, at first, was recently expressed by one minister of sports, Zhang Guohua: "We should put more money, and athletes, into events bringing more medals and improving our standing in the Olympics, usually the mirror of the country's overall strength."

The new Chinese government cast its first overseas glance at the Games in 1952. But the invitation to the Helsinki Summer Olympics from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) arrived too late, and only backstroke swimmer Wu Chuan Yu reached Finland in time to compete. After that faltering start, China withdrew its team shortly before the 1956 Melbourne Summer Games because of the 1955 recognition of Taiwan as the Republic of China. From 1956 to 1972, Taiwan participated under the flag of the Republic of China, and China, which still claims Taiwan as a rebel province, boycotted in protest. But the internal turbulence and aftermath of Mao's 1966-1969 Cultural Revolution—during which competitions were canceled, athletic facilities destroyed and gymnastics converted to marching—effectively derailed China from international competition, and, to an entire generation, sport became a footnote.

But in the past decade, more than 15,000 athletes, including 944 swimmers, 232 basketball players and 117 indoor pools, have been constructed. The government's goal is for China to be ranked—with the Soviet Union, East Germany and the United States—among the world's sporting powers by the year 2000, when Beijing hopes to host the Summer Games. To that end, the government has revived Mao's motto: "Friendship first, competition second." China's athletes are now exhorted to "train hard, make progress and win honor for the country."

The 23 Chinese athletes who marched into the Los Angeles Coliseum in 1984 represented a nation that had not won a single Olympic medal. They left with 32-42 of them gold. And when the 16-year-old Yang and her 380 teammates—the largest-ever Chinese Olympic team—entered Seoul's Olympic Main Stadium on Sept. 17, they will be eager to make another great leap forward. Indeed, this summer, the China Sports Daily asked confidently, "Who will get the first gold medal for China in the Olympic Games?"

Because the Games' first medal will be awarded for women's platform diving, that honor may well go to Chen Xuedan, 14, and just five feet tall and 77 lb. But if Chen fails, the question may be answered by 32-kg-class weight lifter He Zhaoping. According to national coach

Huang Guanghui, the 20-year-old holder of three world records "is almost sure to rewrite these world records again at Seoul."

The 1988 Games' book may also record the name Tan Jiaqing. The 33-year-old springboard specialist from Canton defeated defending world champion and 1984 double gold medalist Greg Louganis of the United States in two of their last three meetings. Tan's teammate Xiong Mi, 14, a superb platform diver known for his remarkable somersaults, is also among the favorites for gold. And the world's top three-meter springboard diver, Gao Min, 16, from Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, with Chen leads the powerful Chinese women's diving team. In April, Gao became the first woman ever to surpass 600 points—she has now done it three times—a feat that U.S. Olympic diving coach Ron O'Brien equated to "Roger Federer's breaking the four-minute mile."



and Li Ning, 25, winner of three golds and two silvers at Los Angeles, along with 34-year-old vault specialist Lou Yuxi and 1986 World Cup parallel bars champion Xu Shuping, 25, are prepared to break the Soviet and American hold on the men's gymnastics team honors. China's other resident medal favorites include five-time world-record holder Xu Huifeng, 25, the 1984 gold medalist. A professional boxer from rural Anhui Province, Xu entered a local shooting competition in 1984 on a whim and won. Just months later, Xu was shooting for gold on the other side of the Pacific. He is favored to repeat, as is the 1984 women's gold-medal volleyball team. And the Chinese are expected to collect all four golds among the first-ever Olympic table-tennis medals. Reigning world champion Jiang Jiahong, 26, and He Zhen, 26, will lead the men and women, respectively. Jiang, from the

southern province of Guangdong, is one of China's most revered sports heroes. After winning the world title last year, Jiang used his government bonus money to buy a car and a seven-room apartment in Guangdong.

Chinese medalists in Seoul can look forward to rewards of a similarly materialistic and definitely Western nature. Wu Ruipeng, spokesman for the Chinese Olympic Committee, recently asked: "If a player wins a championship or breaks a world record, of course he or she will get some reward. They can expect up to 100,000 Yuan for a gold medal." The average annual salary in China is approximately \$98 a year, or about \$200 a month. Not likely have approval and acceptance here. But he would have to agree that the new Chinese athletes have come a long way, very quickly, on their march.

—EACHEL DORNE and ZHANG YINQUAN in Beijing

A TEST OF TIME

Most male swimmers reach their competitive zenith at age 23, most women when they are 19. But this month's Summer Olympic Games in Seoul are the first since 1976 at which the world's top swimming powers—the United States, East and West Germany, and the Soviet Union—will all compete. As a result, in an attempt to defy the natural and condensed Olympic order, many relatively old swimmers—including 24-year-old Canadian Victor Davis, a gold medalist in 1984—have endured four more years of 5 a.m. wake-up calls for six-hour training sessions. Declared 33-year-old American swimmer Mary Meagher, winner of three gold medals at the 1984 Los Angeles Games, "I definitely stayed around this long to be in an Olympics with everyone there. But it is a little tough having to compete with 16-year-olds who look as good as you used to."

It is the younger swimmers—particularly from East Germany—who pose the greatest threat to America's swimming pre-eminence. The Americans, in the absence of swimmers from 19 boycotting Communist nations, won 15 of 24 individual gold medals at Los Angeles. At Seoul, in the 22 swimming events, the United States ranks first in 15 events, while

East Germany leads in six—all of them women's events. Said Nicholas Thierry, 44, chief technician for the Canadian national swim team, "The Americans have always been motivated by competing against the world at the Olympic Games. Not having had that chance since 1976 has devastated their team. Not enough new young talent has been developed."

But on either side of the Berlin Wall, the opposite is true. At Seoul, East Germany will field a new generation of tall, muscular women swimmers—in contrast to the relatively petite swimmers from the West. Leading the East Germans will be Birke Horner, 23, who, at five feet, seven inches, is considered small for an East German swimmer but nevertheless ranked first in the world in the 100-m and second in the 200-m breaststroke. Teammate Riecke Friedrich, 18, is first in the 200-m and second in the 400-m freestyle, and Anke Mohring, 18, is ranked third in the 800-m freestyle. Both of the East German medal, standing close to six feet and weighing around 140 lb. But the daybreak of the team is the blond and striking five-foot, 12-inch Kristina Otto, 22, the 1986 world champion on the 100-m freestyle, ranked first in the backstroke, second in the 100-m freestyle and second in the 100-m butterfly.

The best U.S. hope in the women's events is five-foot, four-inch, 106-lb. Janet Evans, a 17-year-old from Peacocks, Calif. She holds the world record in both the 400- and 800-m freestyles. Evans has grown four inches in the past two years and is tired of being called "petite." "My mom doesn't bother me," she said, "as long as I can swim."

The likeliest candidate to upset the East German women in the 100- and 200-m breaststrokes is 35-year-old Allison Higgs. The five-foot, 113-lb., 130-lb. Grade 10 student from Brampton, Ont., is Canada's favorite for a swimming gold. Higgs set the world record in the 200-m breaststroke in a Commonwealth and a Commonwealth record in the 100-m at the Canadian Olympic trials in Montreal in May. Said Higgs, "I wanted to have the best time going into the Olympics. Now I want the gold."

The most confident among the Old Guard in the men's events is West Germany's six-foot, 73-lb. Michael Gross. The 24-year-old—gold medalist in the 100-m butterfly and the 200-m freestyle at the 1984 Games, is nicknamed "The Allotover" for his seven-foot, 4½-inch arm spread. Gross is ranked first in the 200-m butterfly and freestyle and will swim in the 400-m medley relay and the 400- and 800-m freestyle relays—in which the West Germans are favored. Said Thierry, "The difference between East and West Germany is Gross. He is favored in anything he swims."

The American male medal favorite is 22-year-old Matt Biondi. The duck-



Swimmers like Durrty (above) and Evans will challenge veterans in Seoul

tailed, six-foot, six-inch Californian won three gold—two in relays—at the 1984 world championships. Biondi, nicknamed "Blitz" as a gangling teenager, events a pentagon on the 1989 Olympic water-polo squad. The 100-m freestyle record holder is also ranked first in the

100-m butterfly. But beyond these events, Biondi is intent on beating Gross and his teammates in the relays. Of his rival, Biondi said, "He is now, and he always will be, the greatest male swimmer of all time."

Biondi's teammate Dave Whitton, 23,

feels a similar respect for 21-year-old Hungarian Thomas Durrty. Whitton, of Worcester, Pa., was born with 90-percent hearing in both ears and has to crouch low to the starting block speakers to hear the electronic starting beep. But the handicap did not stop him from setting the world record for the 400-m individual medley last year. Nor did Durrty's backstop—partial blindness in his left eye from being hit by a softball as a child—stop him from breaking Whitton's record five days later. Said Whitton, "It was a shock to lose that record so fast. But it just gave me something to work toward."

Soviets have long dominated the men's backstroke. In 1988, Igor Polyakov, 23, is top in the 200 m and was first in the 300 m. But last month, David Berkoff of the United States set a new world record in the 100 m. Their chances in Seoul may be based on a kink. In 1983, Soviet coach Evgeny Roudnik, fourth in the 100 m, pioneered a novel starting motion. Instead of the traditional simultaneous arm and leg move in tandem and propel the swimmer up to 45 m underwater. Ross Murphy, 24, of Toronto, used it in the 100-m backstroke at the Canadian Olympic trials and almost broke Polyakov's three-standing world-record time of 55.16 seconds. And Canadian Mark Tewksbury, 26, a University of Calgary student, is also a contender, ranked fifth in the 100 m and 300 m in the 100 m.

The last could result in new backstroke records at the Games. But the three longest-standing world swimming records—all in women's events—appear safe. In 1982, Petra Schneider of East Germany—now retired—won the 400-m individual medley in 4:38 minutes. In 1981, the 16-year-old Meagher established the standards in both the 100- and 200-m butterfly. Said Meagher, "When I set the records, it was special to me. But I can't force myself to be 'up for it' like I was then."

Not surprisingly can Canada's Davis. The veteran breaststroke specialist set the world record in the 200 m at the 1984 Games. But at this year's Olympic trials, Davis suffered his first domestic lops in the 200 m in eight years and failed to qualify in the event for Seoul. He will swim in the 100-m breaststroke competition, but Canada will be represented in the 200-m event by Cameron Grant, 18, of Edmonton and Jon Cleveland, 17, of Calgary. At Seoul, tradition indicates this month will again dominate. But Davis, Meagher, Gross and a number of their age group, with experience on their side, will at least have one last attempt to turn back the clock.

—KE GILPIN with correspondence reports

GYMNASTICS



Dolce leads a young Romanian woman's team expected to shed the talented Soviets for the gold

FLIGHTS OF FANCY

The Soviet Union's return to Olympic gymnastics after an eight-year absence is capably led by Dmitri Biletshev. The 21-year-old athlete has grown accustomed to triumphant returns. He was the world champion in 1983 at age 16, but two years later in a post-party car accident, Biletshev's left leg was broken in 40 places. He convalesced in Moscow not to anticipate and painfully learned how to walk again. Yet by the fall of 1986, not only was Biletshev walking, he was regaining his gymnastics skills. Then, overcompensating for his injured left leg in training, he ruptured the outer ligament of his right knee. But after another year of convalescence, therapy and training, Biletshev won the horizontal bar, tied for first in the pommel horse, and placed second in both the rings and parallel bars at the 1987 world championships in Rotterdam, Holland. That feat made Biletshev only the second man in history—after teammate Yuri Korneev—to win the overall

title at two world championships. Said the five-foot, seven-inch, 120-lb. Leningrad Military Academy sports student: "The eyes fear, but the hands do it."

Biletshev's six comrades on the Soviet men's Olympic team do it almost as well. Together, they are the top-ranked team in the world and they have four No. 1 individual rankings among the six gymnastics disciplines. At last October's world championships, they scored 589.750 of a possible 600 points. The Chinese team was a relatively distant second—in gymnastics terms—with 583.350. The East Germans were third, and the Americans—who dominated the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics in the Soviets' absence—placed sixth. The top three individuals were Soviets, with Biletshev leading the way. Said 1984 U.S. Olympian Bart Conner, 30, after watching Biletshev in Rotterdam: "He has an elegance and a style that have brought our sport to a new level."

Beating the same heights is Valeri Lyskin, 21. A



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board and aching retirement from the west-central Soviet republic of Kazakhstan, the five-foot, five-inch Lyukla withdrew during the world championships because of a injury but will be a major force in Seoul. Lyukla is credited with performing the first triple backflip in floor exercise competition at the Moscow News Invitational meet in 1987. And last year, Lyukla also won the overall title at the U.S.A. & United States dual meet in Denver and at the European championships in Moscow. At the latter meet, Lyukla defeated teammate and two-time world champion Yuri Korolev, 36, who also finished second behind Blaznerchen in Rotterdam. The 154-lb., five-foot, five-inch Korolev did not finish in the top six at the Soviet Olympic qualification trials, but the father of two is expected to be in Seoul.

Vladimir Artemov, 23-like Korolev, a native of Vladimir, about 150 km east of Moscow—will definitely be on an Aerobest flight to South Korea. The five-foot, seven-inch, 138-lb., seven-year veteran of the team was the world champion in 1985 in Moscow and a gold medalist in the parallel bars in Rotterdam. And like Lyukla, in competition Artemov exhibits flair and style. Said Bela Karelly, who defected to the United States from Kazakhstan in 1981 and now coaches U.S. women gymnasts: "Gorbachev has promoted a less-disciplined attitude. The kids want to follow Western style and not be so goal-oriented."

But, pleasant aside, the goal of a gold medal appears within the Soviet team's reach, but they will face strong challenges from the Chinese, East German and Bulgarian. Lu Yan, 24, leads the Chinese team. The five-foot, two-inch tall and weighing 122 lb., Lu is ranked first in the floor exercises and is tied for first in the vault for Seoul. And his teammate Li Ning, 25, cannot be discounted. The five-foot, six-inch, 135-lb. Li is a gold medalist in both the pommel horse and floor exercises. The native of Lumbao, near the Vietnamese border, incorporates a double somersault—with two rotar twists—in his floor exercise and is also a threat for the all-around gold medal. The Americans, without their

blood national champion Dan Hayden, who failed to qualify for the Games, will have a relatively inexperienced team in Seoul. Said Hardy Park, 41, a coach of the Canadian men's team—who expects Canada to place about 10th: "The Soviets are superb—but so are the Chinese."

The Soviet dominance in gymnastics is less pronounced in women's events. Since the 1978 Montreal Games, when 14-year-old Nadia Comaneci earned the first perfect-10

in the four-foot, 10-inch Stas, who lives in the Romanian gymnastics training city of Deva and once danced, has officially hung up her leotard but she may come out of retirement for the Seoul Games. Romania's new stars include dark-haired, peppy five-foot-tall world champion Aurelia Dobro, 15, of Iasiarest. "I want to be like Nadia," she says. "And better."

So does Dobro's five-foot, nine-inch, 77-lb. teammate Daniela Siliva, 16, the 1987 European champion, and the five-foot, 66-lb. Camelia Vasca, 15. This pair, along with Dobro, made world gymnastics history in Romania by scoring three successive perfect 10s in the floor exercises. Referred to as the "Three Beauties," who coached Comaneci in Romania: "We built a concept of training around aggressiveness with no reserve. The confidence we developed still follows today."

But the Soviet women are more than capable of shaking that confidence. While the Soviet team will not be named until just before the Seoul Games open, transducer five-foot-tall Elena Shushkova, 19—the daughter of a licensed taxi driver—narrowly lost out to Dobro in Rotterdam and is among the likely team members. As is 15-year-old Olga Stranina, who finished first overall in the Soviet national championships in early August. Shushkova's best friend and former world champion, Oksana Grishchuk, 19, a four-foot, seven-inch, 68-lb. athlete from Kiev—and a World Team selection—will most probably join them in Seoul. And Elena Shevchenko—a red-

haired four-foot, 10-inch, 63-lb. Maecore who placed third in the national—should make the team. "The Soviets have a history of strong, competitive winners than the Romanians," exclaims Canadian coach Park. "And in Seoul, they might be able to reinstate that tendency."

If they do, they will be echoing Blaznerchen's personal motto: "You must only have self-confidence and you will achieve your goal." For the Olympic gymnasts from around the world, that motto may well become their anthem at the Summer Games in South Korea.

—PETER BERESNA



Blaznerchen costs the medals he might have won in 1994

score in Olympic gymnastics—and then collected six more—Romanians have consistently defied the female gymnasts to rival the Soviets. Their dramatic aerialist of Comaneci—who now coaches gymnastics in her homeland—Soviet women dominated. But in the world championships since Comaneci's 1978 performance, Romanian women, vigorously trained in the dringy confines of Bucharest's Kolbas Sportiv, have twice defeated the Soviets—in 1979 and 1987—and finished second in two others.

The only possible holdover from the 1984 Olympic team is Stasheva Stasheva, 21, winner of those of the six individual gold medals in Los Angeles.



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Reynolds (left) arrives in Seoul with a new world record, and Drechsler, her European rival in the 100 and 200 m

Thompson (left) is driving for a third decathlon gold, and Spiberg is perking the Porsche to jump even higher

What the Olympic track-and-field events begin in Seoul on Sept. 22—seven days after the opening ceremonies—discovers personalities from around the world who comprise the main Olympic Stadium. Somalia's Abdi Rikie, 36, one of his father's 15 children by three wives, spent the first eight years of his life as a nomad, herding cattle, goats and camels in the highlands of southeast Africa. Now, he is the reigning world champion 5,000-m. runner. Sweden's Patrik Sjöberg, 32, a six-foot, six-inch, Porsche-driving playboy, has smoked since he was 4. Lighting up two packs a day, Sjöberg set the world high-jumping record of 2.41 m between gulfs in Stockholm last year. Norway's Ingebrig Krittstensen, 32, was the 10,000-m. Houston Marathon on January, 1993, while three months pregnant. And four months after the birth of her son, Gaute, Krittstensen returned to Houston and shaved 1:18 off her world-record time for the 10,000 m. "There will many fantastic competitors," said Geoffrey Gosses, 51, president of the Coaching Association of Canada. "And any one of the champions could become an Olympic champion."

In the field and on the track at the

TRACK AND FIELD A STELLAR CAST OF CHARACTERS

1992 Summer Games, the leading men and women from as many as 167 countries will run, jump and throw in a record 25 events—the women's 10,000 m having been added as a medal event. But two stars stand out—Ben Johnson, 26, the legendary American—in the 100-m sprint; Johnson, the world's fastest human, hopes to win the gold in his 10th world record in the event—9.85 seconds—set at the world championships in Rome last August. Levin wants to repeat his four-gold-medal performance of the 1984 Games and beat Johnson for the gold in the Games' most elemental event. At 11:00 p.m. EDT on Sept. 22, the

men will split into the starting blocks. Their long-awaited Olympic encounter should last less than 10 seconds in the one-day track-and-field competition. Before and long after, the stage will be dominated by the supporting, and stellar, cast. The leading track-and-field nations—East Germany, the Soviet Union, and the United States—are expected to dominate. At last year's world championships in Rome, of 165 medals available, the East Germans won 32, the Soviets, 24, and the Americans, 39.

But, increasingly, countries outside the Big Three are shuffling the rankings in individual sports. Africa's nations have traditionally produced distance runners, and the Seoul Games will not be an exception. Three of the top six finishers in the Rome marathon hailed from East Africa, including gold-medal winner Douglas Wakabay, 36, of Kenya. Morocco's all-around Said Aouita, 31, was the 5,000-m. Olympic gold in 1984 and has since set the world 3,000-m. record. "I am the top runner in the world, and there is no real tactic that can beat me," says the national hero, whose Casablanca villa—a gift from King Hassan II—has different mo-

ors in each main room, ranging from Swedish to art deco. Britain's veteran distance runner Steve Cram, 33, may also be heard from in Seoul. He was the 1,000-m. silver medal in 1984 and has since set a new record for the mile of 3:45.32. Another strong British runner is Elizabeth Jewell-McGowan, 24, of Dundee, Scotland. She debuted record holder Kristiansen in a 10,000-m. race at Oslo this summer in a triumph of youthful energy over age and experience.

The Olympians will provide easy cash prizes. American Mary Decker-Lane, 30, will make another bid for an Olympic gold medal in the 5,000 m. And the grand old man of the track, 50-year-old American Edwin Moses, will try again as well. The 400-m. hurdles gold medalist in 1976 and 1984 was celebrated for nine years, nine months and nine days until fellow American Danny Blanks, 35, beat him in Madrid last year. In Seoul, Moses will face other young challengers like Harold Schmidt, 30, of West Germany and Amadou Dia Ha, 24, of Senegal. But Moses claims, "I'm in good enough shape to go for a long time yet."

For British decathlete Duff Thompson—born London's tough Notting Hill Gate district—time is growing short. At 30, the two-time Olympic gold medalist—1980 and 1984—will attempt to become the oldest man to win the one-day, 10-event medal. He says that he tries not to think of the young East and West Germans—Tomasz Was, 25, who won the decathlon in Rome and Siegfried Wentz, 28, who was second. "I get up in the mornings and I can't touch my toes," admits

Thompson, the progeny of a Nigerian father and a Scottish mother, who finished ninth in Rome. "But then I tell myself that winning the Olympics a third time is what all the athletes and puns are about. I'm not going to let my little gut get on me now."

Among the younger athletes who appear destined for gold is 24-year-old Soviet pole-vaulter Sergei Bubka. The native of Vinohradskiy, 600 km southeast of Kiev, set the world record of 5.90 m at age 21. This summer, he broke his record for the sixth time by clearing 6.06 m, displaying a lifelong determination. "I remember once he fell from a high oak tree and was suspended by his braids upside down from a branch for two hours before he was rescued," recalls his brother Vasya. "His reaction was immediately to climb the tree again to prove it didn't hurt him."

Bubka, married to rhythmic gymnast Liliya Yutayants, expects to eventually vault more than 6.30 m—almost 1.2 m higher than the first world record set with a Fiberglas pole in 1961. But Bubka says without hesitation that he will go for gold.

Joachim Joyner-Kerse, 36, has been nurturing his own goals ever since leaving the shores of East St. Louis. His Joyner-Kerse, the 1984 silver medalist, smashed her own high-jump record at the U.S. trials in July 1991. It is unlikely that the U.S. track team will match the 16 American gold-medal performances of 1984. But a gold may go to 26-year-old Heide (Gretel) Reynolds of Akron, Ohio. The no-doubt, three-inch graduate of Ohio State University shattered the 25-year-

old world record in the 600 m in Berlin last month. Reynolds, with his 54-foot strides, covered the distance in 43.29 seconds, 0.57 seconds faster than American Lee Evans's time at the Mexico Games in 1968. Said Reynolds: "This is it. It's done and it's history." But East Germany's Thomas Böhme, a 22-year-old physical education student from Frankfurt, beat Reynolds last year. And Reynolds' teammate Steve Lewis, 18, set a world junior—under age 20—record of 44.11 seconds at the trials.

The top women sprinter in American Florence Griffith-Joyner-Kerse, 36, sister-in-law of brotherlike Joyner-Kerse. At the U.S. trials, Griffith-Joyner set a new 200-m. world record of 10.49 seconds, wearing an eye-catching, one-legged bodysuit of her own design. She will be joined by East German's Rike Glaschick, 26—world champion in the 100 m and 200 m—and Heide Drechsler, 35, the European champion in the same events. Also coming on strong is the striking 20-year-old American Gwara Terevina, who follows an unusual diet for an athlete. "I eat grassy feed," says Terevina. "It's a burger-and-fries and looking like I don't make myself eat white greens."

Whatever their fail, whatever their motivations, track and field's chameleons—the young, the aging, the smokers, the normals and the mothers—will gather in Seoul. And whether for less than 10 seconds or for nine days, they all plan to run faster, jump higher and be stronger than anyone else in the cast.

—KEE DULFERN with correspondent reports

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GUTS AND GLORY

Canadian Olympic lightweight Amir Durr, now 22, came to Toronto's tough Regent Park apartment project from Pakistan with his family in 1977. "Every day on my way to school, someone would call me a kike," he recalls. "So I took up boxing and earned some respect." While not the most respected of Canada's medal contenders in the 12 weight classes at the Seoul Summer Games, Durr might finally get lucky. A lottery system pairs opponents at the Olympics, and a fortuitous draw can result in relatively easy opponents until the semifinals. But those are always unappealing. "You can fight somebody as a weak guy," explained Gerald Slater, Canada's representative to the International Amateur Boxing Association. "But with one punch, he can end the fight."

In the absence of the boy-cottling Cubans—the best amateur boxing team—the Americans, Soviets and East Germans are expected to cause the majority of early upsets in Seoul. Adrian Todorov, 40, a training consultant with the Canadian team, predicts that the three nations will win at least two gold medals each. That would leave six golds for quadruplet bridesmaids: Belgium, Yugoslavia, South Korea and Canada to fight over. "Canada stands a good chance of winning two golds," said Todorov. "We have our strongest team ever."

However accurate, the claim is untrue. Walterweight Albert Schuster, in 1980 in Aniswery, and bantamweight Horacio Gelfy Gelfy, in 1980 at the Los Angeles Games, are Canada's only boxing medalists. It was not until the Olympics returned to Los Angeles in 1984 that Canadian contenders again. Then, Grande Prairie, Alta., heavyweight Willie deWit and Toronto light middleweight Shawn O'Sullivan won silver and bantamweight

Dale Walters of Vancouver won a bronze.

Much of the 1988 Canadian team's strength comes with British-born super-heavyweight Lennox Lewis, 22, ranked third in the world. He will have to go past Soviet Alexander Mikhonchuk and East German Ulf Kasper, a six-foot, six-inch electrical engineer. The American

Nor will Tom Gleby, Canada's six-foot, two-inch heavyweight—200 lb—who, at 19, is the youngest member of the team. Gleby's transverse fighter put him in the ring at age 16 to toughen him up. Now the Willard, Ont., high-school student wears a street kid's long hair and punches hard and fast. Said Canadian head coach Taylor Gordon:

"He is a superior puncher to what deWit was at 15 and has more moves than deWit did in 1984." Gleby will need all the right moves if he meets U.S. heavyweight Ray Mercer, 21, who, according to Todorov, is a "killer with his right hook."

The best South Koreans are expected to dominate the lighter weight categories led by top-ranked light flyweight—106 lb—Kwang Sun Kim. He and many South Koreans are still bitter over what they considered to be biased judging in favor of U.S. boxers at the 1984 Games, where Americans won nine gold medals. Explained Korean Amateur Boxing Association president Seung Youn Kim: "All the Americans was I think sometimes they lose, and they still win."

If Canadian lightweight Der deWit European champion Raul Tshibwendo of Bulgaria and South Korean Kwang Se Oh, he says that he may finally be able to sleep at night. In the past, he has suffered from insomnia, getting up during the night and running through the streets of his neighborhood, recalling the days in Regent Park where 19 years

ago kids called him a "dirty Polo." He acknowledges: "I hate the odds. But I just don't want to think of myself as a quitter." Win or lose, Der's teammates and their opponents have proven that they are anything but quitters just by reaching the ring in Seoul.

—ERIC DULPHEW with HEATHER EUSTON in Seoul



Boxers like Durr have made it's long, rough road in Seoul

hope in Riddick Bore, 22, a six-foot, three-inch business and drama student. Riddick Bore, 22, in Canada's middleweight—160 lb—hope. He possesses a powerful right, but it may not be enough to handle East German Heavy Marko or U.S. army champion Anthony Henrich. But, says Marvin: "I'm not going to put my hands behind my back and say 'I'll never be a boxer'."

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PLAY IT AGAIN SAM

Long Jiao cradled the much-lauded photograph in his hand, like a proud father treasuring a picture of his children. The star smiling athlete was photographed after their team won the gold in all four Olympic medal events at a 25-meter diving meet in Seoul, Korea, Feb. 14, May 13, in just one of the many snapshots that the former Chinese national team coach has received from his students since he emigrated to Canada last December. After training Chinese divers for 36 years, Boei, 66, was granted permission to leave Canton with his wife and daughter for Richmond to become British Columbia's provincial diving coach. Now, Boei can only save the success of his prodigies from after. At the Seoul Olympics, members of his last graduating class of Chinese divers are ranked among the best in the world and favored for gold. Boei Boei recently, staring at the frozen image in his hands at a Vancouver restaurant. "After the 1984 Games, when I started what turned out to be a three-year emigration process, I said that in the future China will be equal to the United States in diving." For the athletes in the photograph, the future is now.

Boei's former students will likely be smiling again soon. The Jiangxi, Chen Xiaodan, Zhu Shu, Xiang Na, Tang Hai and Xu Yumei are favored to win six of the 13 diving medals at the Games. Despite the added pressure in Seoul of talented Soviet divers—whose country boycotted the 1984 Games—power in the diving pool now belongs to China and the United States. Boei Boei: "China is very confident. Maybe this time it will be too gold for the United States, too for China."

That confident assessment is based on China's remarkably rapid progress in the demanding technical sport. Under Boei's guidance, Chinese divers started producing the most difficult somersault and re-

DIVING

STARS FROM ON HIGH



Long Jiao's days at the top may soon be all but over after the Seoul Games

lational dives—after watching videotapes of international meets—less than a decade ago. In fact, it was not until 1981 that China won its first medals at an international meet. Then, just three years later, Zhou Jizhong won the gold in the women's platform event at the Los Angeles Games. And it was there that another Chinese diver, Tan Jiaqing, announced his arrival

at his idol and reigning world and Olympic champion, Greg Louganis.

The maverick, free-dive, maverick American won the gold in both the men's springboard and platform events at Los Angeles, but Tan—who relied on technique by watching videotapes of Louganis—took the springboard silver. Since then, the 25-year-old from Canton has twice defeated the 26-year-old Louganis—who between 1982 and Tan's first triumph last January had won 15 consecutive medals. For the past 18 months, Louganis's dives have been hindered by a troublesome ganglion cyst in his left wrist. Although the world champion hopes for a full recovery by the Seoul Olympics, his recent defeats have given his rivals hope. Of his mentor, the underwrite on the Olympic springboard event, he said, "Louganis is not unbeatable anymore. I have more confidence than before."

Tan's confidence is shared by his teammate Guo Min, 18, of Chengdu City. After winning the women's springboard gold at Seoul, Guo, said, "I am now competing with myself." But at Seoul, Dagmar Jurgens, 25, of East-Germany, Marina Babikova, 15, of the Soviet Union, and Guo's teammate Li Qing, 20, are among the favorites in the springboard event. On the 10-m platform, Chen Xiaodan, 14—just five feet tall and 77 lb.—and four-foot, 10-inch, 13-year-old Elena Moschukina of the Soviet Union are expected to decide the gold.

On the men's platform, Louganis is expected to battle with countryman Matt Ruppert, 20, and Xiang Na, 14, to retain his Olympic crown. Their competition, like the others at the Chinese pool on the outskirts of Seoul, will eventually be a Sino-American showdown. Meanwhile, former coach Boei simply waits for the photographs of more smiling faces soon to arrive in the mail.

—BLAIR HENSON with correspondence reports

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GAME, SET, MEDAL

When tennis last appeared in the Olympics as a medal sport in Paris in 1906, all of the players were amateurs—real amateurs. But this month, when tennis returns to the Games, the competitors will be amateurs only for the tournament's 12 days. And while in Seoul, because of the International Olympic Committee rule that all competitors must live in the athletes' village, millionaires like Boris Becker and Chris Evert—having moved all corporate lives from their outfits—may actually meet some amateurs. But because of the global Olympic media coverage, the medalists may find the outside world while Seoul Thomas Bates, 29, a Washington, D.C.-based tennis agent. "In terms of future earnings, it will really pay to be an amateur at the Olympics."



The favored Graf (above) and the recently married Evert are the new Olympians courting gold

winning the Coca-Cola and Ford Motor Co. patches from his court apparel. In a veiled reference to the Czech-born U.S. player Martina Navratilova, 31, who refused to stay in the Olympic Village and so will not be able to compete, Becker said, "If they think they're cheating it, they shouldn't go. I'd be quite happy to be put up in the Olympic Village because I want to get the full spirit of the occasion."

Beider Navratilova, other spectators



who will miss out on the medals include Americans Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe, Czech Ivan Lendl and Australian Pat Cash. Connors and Lendl chose not to compete. McEnroe had not played enough tournaments to qualify, and Cash said "Basicly circumstances. But concerns over providing anti-squib demonstrations—similar to those that greeted him at this year's Australian Open over his participation in a DART tournament in Johannesburg—may have contributed to Cash's decision."

Even without these losses, the tennis competition in Seoul promises to be exciting. Longtime U.S. women's singles star Evert, 31, who announced her

the start in Seoul, I'd have this."

But not only the rub and losses will enjoy the moment. The sport's return to the Olympics means that strictly tennis nations such as Zimbabwe, Indonesia and Ecuador will have their moments at center court. Said International Tennis Federation president Philippe Chatrier, "Tennis will be back to being 100-percent sport, something that has perhaps been lost among the lucrative games on the world circuit." For the Koreans, Graf and Evert of that world, Seoul could be a refreshing—if brief—change of pace.

—NORA MCCABE

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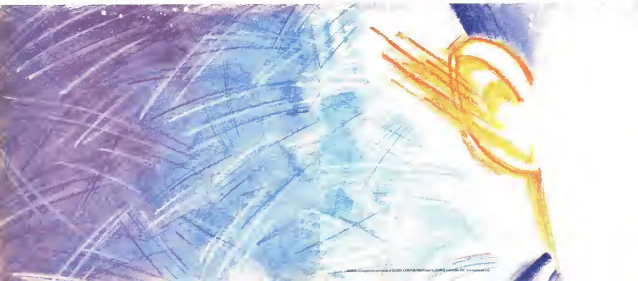
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three live segments daily: The Olympic Breakfast, from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m.; Olympic Prime Time, from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and Olympic Late Night, between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. Times are eastern daylight. On the weekends, the first of the three live shows will run from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. The U.S. television network, NBC, will also broadcast 160 hours of the Games.

SPORT	DATE														OCT	
	Sat. 17	Sun. 18	Mon. 19	Tues. 20	Wed. 21	Thurs. 22	Fri. 23	Sat. 24	Sun. 25	Mon. 26	Tues. 27	Wed. 28	Thurs. 29	Fri. 30	Sat. 1	Sun. 2
Athletics																
Basketball																
Boxing																
Canoeing																
Cycling																
Equestrian																
Field Hockey																
Gymnastics																
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BUSINESS WATCH

An effective woman on the move

By Peter C. Newman

Heather Reisman celebrated her 40th birthday last week, and it turned out to be the social event of the season. Six dozen of her closest friends gathered at the Thompson cottage on Lake Simcoe, north of Toronto, representing every branch of the Canadian Establishment, including half a dozen senators, her uncle-free trade negotiator Simon Reisman—the family-related high command—in the United Kingdom, Donald McDonald, Bay Street entrepreneur Andrew Sturges, plus a clutch of senior advisers to Ontario Premier David Peterson.

Heather's husband, Gerald Schwartz (who runs Onco Corp. and is chief fund manager for the federal Liberals), gave her a special gift: the mansion of the original Kingston Trust, her favorite vocal group when she was growing up and whose members were flown in for the occasion. (Heather had earlier celebrated Gerry's birthday by giving him a red Ferrari.)

Heather Reisman's social success is less important than her status as one of the few—too few—women who have not only reached corporate equality but have achieved it. She is a director of three major corporations (Financial Trustco Capital Ltd., Sunco Inc., or Hatch) with combined assets of \$3 billion as well as being a public governor of the Toronto Stock Exchange and a director of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. Although none of the companies on whose boards she sat likely exploited her as a token woman, Reisman is not a token anything.

"They can put me for whatever reason they want," Reisman told me. "I think I have something to bring to the table by virtue of the kind of work I do and the 20 years I have put in making my skills. Success is my favorite word. There's this mythology about the oil business, that you don't really have to worry about contrasting strategy issues because you feel wonderful about yourself when prices are up and take the credit for raising a great business, and when prices drop, you just shrug and keep repeating, 'It wasn't my fault.' The Canadian Senate board is different. We really get to participate in decisions. The whole philosophy is to understand the reason for price fluctuations and to be strategic about the business, as opposed to throwing up our hands and

moaning, 'It's all out of control.'"

One of the advantages Reisman brings to her corporate clients is an understanding of the Canadian political process. She is a card-carrying Liberal and vice-chairman of the federal party's current election platform committee, even though she is irreconcilably at odds with John Turner's position against free trade. She also acted as policy adviser to Donald Johnston during his unsuccessful run for the



Reisman, something to bring to the table

Liberal leadership and she remains a consultant to David Peterson.

Senator Keith Davey said of Reisman: "I don't think of any woman who has moved through the party rank and file as quickly and with as much conviction and drive. She is one of our most effective speakers and almost certainly has political ambitions." The ambition is still there, but at the moment, she has no political bone—at least on the federal level. She said, "There is no integrity in the

Liberals' position on free trade."

The daughter of a Montreal developer, Reisman studied psychology and social work at McGill University and was a case worker for the Montreal Children's Service Centre, assisting adopted teenagers in coping with the transition of leaving their care. She helped her brother establish a computer company but deserted when he offered her a job that included typing. After her first marriage broke up, she supported herself and her two children by getting a job at Claude Freeman's Intergroup life, which turned out to be a postgraduate course in management consulting. She eventually left to form a partnership with Marc Gerszten, who had just completed a doctorate in organizational change at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1982, Reisman married Schwartz and, two years later, bought out her partners to head her own Toronto-based consulting firm, Paradigm Inc.

Reisman now has a staff of a dozen professionals and recently opened a branch office in Montreal. Her clients have included Dominion Financial Trustco, Investors Group, Stansberg Inc., Spar Aerospace, Telemedia, National Sea Products and Imperial Life. Her projection—a \$10-million turnover by 1995—is ahead of schedule, and she is consulted by a widening circle of clients who derive so much of their energies to improving next quarter's bottom line that they have no time to consider how to deal with long-term trends.

The Reisman ambience for Canada is that of an economy, run by free-enterprisers, that places a premium on risk-taking and innovation and fosters self-reliance, with regulatory agencies striving to make their entrepreneurial dreams come true. She is critical of Canada's political leaders for not making the hard choices. "Times of transition never offer up enough resources to maintain all of the status quo and, at the same time, nurture new priorities," she said. "The one politician leaning toward a disenchanted Jesse A. David Peterson, who has made it clear that his priorities are education and technology." She added, "What we absolutely must accept is to be second-rate—to be an also-ran in the global society. By behaving in a way which isn't enough tied to the dynamics of our time, we may well be losing ground. We're a little behind the eight ball—but not irreversibly." The solution is easy: a few more Heather Reismans.



Marking the end of a journalistic era

He began his journalistic career as a teenage mail correspondent for Ontario's *Kitchener Waterloo Record*, earning 15 cents for each column-inch of his work that the paper published. Last week, more than 80 years later, Roland H. Honderich announced his retirement as publisher of Canada's largest-circulation daily newspaper, *The Toronto Star*, and as chief executive officer of the paper's parent

company, *Testar Corp.* During his career, Honderich became a legend in Canadian journalism, a man who dominated the *Star* during his 52 years as publisher. Inspired fear among many of his employees and used his paper to promote causes including Canadian nationalism and Liberal party politics. For some veterans of Canadian journalism, the retirement of the man widely known as "Bea" marked the end of an era. "He was one of the last of the journalists to run a newspaper," said editor Pierre Duvigneau, a *Star* columnist from 1958 to 1992. "The days in which newspapermen ran papers are gone."



Honderich working at computer terminal inspiring fear and promoting the causes he believed in

Then, in 1955, he was named editor-in-chief, at a time when the *Star* had a reputation for sensationalism. Locked in a fierce struggle for circulation with Toronto's now-defunct *Telegram*, and *Star* in that period regularly sent whole teams of reporters to cover such stories as the 1958 Springfield, N.S., mine disaster.

At that time, the *Star* was also a paper that had sullied its reputation by its openly propagandistic stories on behalf of the Ontario and federal Liberal parties. On June 23, 1945, two days before the federal election that pitted Conservative Leader George Drew against Liberal Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, the *Star* published allegations that a secret deal had been struck between Drew and Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec to ensure a federal cabinet post

for former Montreal mayor Casimir Houde. The headline—possibly the most ridiculed in the paper's 96-year history—read: "Keep Canada British, destroy Drew's Houde. God save the King."

Honderich, first as editor and from 1966 as its publisher, is widely credited with curbing the *Star's* excesses and turning it into a more serious paper. Said Duvigneau: "He tried it down, tried to make a good newspaper out of it—and



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he offered the paper's qualified support to the New Democrats.

Honderick's beliefs have also been reflected in the areas in which the Star has regularly spoken for important public policies: subsidized housing, multiracialism, police reform, day care and the quality of education. "The general tone of newspaper publishing in many places has become very conservative," said Olivia Ward, who joined the Star 30 years ago from the Vancouver Province and who now reports on arms control and public policy issues for the paper. "But Honderick never gave in to that. One has to give credit for being credit in fact, a genuine liberal."

At the same time, many of those who worked with Honderick said that, despite his liberal beliefs, he was highly conservative in his relationships with others. "He is not an anecdotal kind of a character," said Davey, whose father, Charles, worked for 32 years at the Star. Indeed, Honderick will be remembered as an astute, intensely private publisher—and one who exerted a firm control over the newspaper. When the Star moved into a new building near Toronto's waterfront in 1971, the Star threatened to fire any employee who brought food or drinks into the clean, modern newsroom (the rule was later relaxed).

Former Maclean's managing editor Walter Stewart, in his 1985 book, *Conversations with a Publisher*, The Toronto Star, recalled that once, when a managing consultant suggested that the newspaper's Star Weekly—then the weekend supplement—needed to attract young readers, the editor came down to use the word "young" in the first paragraph of every story. wrote Stewart, who worked at the Star from 1964 to 1968. "My president [the managing editor] was giving the word 'young' into the opening sentences of a story about Charles de Gaulle."

According to some former Star employees, Honderick's dominant presence also proved counterproductive as editors and employees sought to gain his approval. That, critics say, often resulted in a lack of creativity as editors tried to tailor stories to what they thought

Honderick wanted. wrote Stewart, "A newspaper shaped by the tastes of a single man may have a sense of discipline, but not a sense for news. We were not journalists, we were courtiers, and that's



Galloway: Jolley (below), sharing control of the Star

is a difficult way to run a newspaper." But, said Bertin, "I don't think a paper can be any good unless it is a vision of one guy. The problem is that you should never try to second-guess the

boss—you just think that Honderick wants opposition to it." But Ward, for one, says that the Star, as a liberal newspaper, has tended to attract and keep people who fit its mould. "I have never talked to anyone who works at the Star who is far from liberal," Ward said. "And I don't think this has anything to do with the publisher telling them what they ought to do."

In the meantime, the Star has been without an editor-in-chief since 1988, when George Radwanski left the paper. Historically, the paper is currently headed by executive editor Ray Timco, 60, managing editor Ian Gresham, 38—and editorial-page editor John Honderick, 61. Honderick's 41-year-old son

Galloway and Jolley, who are scheduled to start their new jobs on Sept. 30, share a long history. They attended high school in Toronto together and, before joining *Toronto* in 1981—the same year as Honderick's heir ap-

parent, Star president Martin Goodman, died of cancer at the age of 46—worked together in the Canada Consulting Group, a management consulting company that they helped to found in 1973. Since 1988, they have worked together with Honderick and shared the responsibilities of running *Toronto*.

The appointment of the two men to share Honderick's former duties led to speculation over how they will fit the retiring publisher's shoes. said Bertin. "I don't know how well that will affect the Star. It may lose some of its ferociousness as a result of its delinquency." And Bertin said that he believes that, as co-owners, the two men's contrasting capacities as the Star's chairman of the board—he is also a shareholder—will be able to resist levelling himself in the editorial direction of the paper. "It was going to write him a letter and say, 'Dear Ray, I don't believe this,'" Bertin said. "I find it hard

to believe that he will keep his hands off that newspaper." It is an issue that is clearly in the air. In a recent interview, a former publisher of the Canadian newspaper *Canadian Press* said to an end.

to believe that he will keep his hands off that newspaper." It is an issue that is clearly in the air. In a recent interview, a former publisher of the Canadian newspaper *Canadian Press* said to an end.

—PETER KOPPEL

ANOTHER VIEW

The elusive summer of the mind

By Charles Gordon

Every person has a reason for hating the summer being over. Those who have cottages regret leaving them. Those who do not have cottages regret not having them. There is regret at the bus being over. There is regret at the fax never having started, at least not in the way you thought it would.

Summer is supposed to be fun, merriment. We have been told to think that. There is a summer of the mind that is part childhood merriment, part beer commercial. We try to live up to it, and the long drive home on Labor Day is the saddest of having to end, during the usual traffic jams, the knowledge that the summer of the mind has ended on yet another year.

Every television commercial we see, as the weather turns up in spring, shows "fun" at an idyllic memory of childhood tells us what fun we used to have. The people in television commercials can't stop having fun, even long enough to sleep. And as for sleeping, merriment. The people in television commercials never have to leave their sofas.

In the summer of the mind, as in the beer commercials, the waters are always still. The fast boats and other gear powered by the speed of the mind are like never made sense. The beer in television commercials never makes anybody sick. The neighbors, in television commercials, never complain.

In the summer of the mind, the waters are calm, the suburbs and Windward always seem lovely across the waters and look pretty against the setting sun. It is difficult for a real, live summer to live up to such expectations, and it rarely does, which is one reason why it is so off with such regret. One more week, maybe only a couple of days more, and the summer might have fulfilled its promise.

But now there is no chance of that. We are left only with the usual memories of the usual kind of summer. The state-of-the-art, exotic system didn't work all that well, except for the light that and there was something wrong with it. The light never faded. There was the usual number of unwanted

beasts, underfed by dogs, antihills, new screens, plastic bags and even a redoubled effort to put all the lids on tight and keep everything in the refrigerator.

The deck didn't last away this summer, but the best should have, for all the it was so anybody. A beach, new deck of cards was lost for weeks, and someone found it in the refrigerator. Something usually got stuck in the chimney. Nobody wanted to find out if it was true.

The only ones that seemed really healthy were the poppers, and the lawns were cutting them all down. The lawns were making the trees fall the wrong way, which made me wonder about the health, mental and physical, of the humans. And it raised the question of whether the responsibility was getting to them, being national symbols and all.

The new neighbors had a state-of-

It is difficult for a real, live summer to live up to expectations, which is one reason why it is so off with such regret

the-art sound system that never faded. They also had a complete collection of Big Chief records and some astonishing clear recordings of wolf calls. Several times I saw some of the neighbors who they didn't really need, especially with having to go outside because of the failure of the state-of-the-art synthetic system.

The people who stayed in the city, who lived the fast life, the ones who, who finally decided, after all these years, to break down and buy air conditioning, and then found out there wasn't an air conditioning unit for sale—wasn't even a fan for sale in the entire city. The city people might have been glad to see the end of summer, but they weren't, despite everything, despite the state-of-the-art synthetic system.

Despite everything, somehow you regretted leaving it, regretted it being over. New apartment records were being set right in front of your yard. A new breed of being had been chosen for property for its growing growth, and someone, somewhere too close, was just learning to play the cello. De-

spite that, and despite the fact that your party-line telephone had a number almost identical to that of the only pediatrician on the lake, you regretted leaving it.

A lot of your regret had to do with you were going back to work. Federal election. Newspaper. Trying to find a parking space. Each carried its own particular dread. Michael Adlitz, remember it, that sunny feeling in the gut of the stomach that begins about the time the night begins longer. Many adults will remember the feeling—sympathetic labor Day, they might be killed.

Children know it—the fear that all their friends have somehow, unbeknown to them, moved on to something new during the summer. That they will show up on the first day and be the only person in the entire school wearing that kind of shoes, that they will be the only person in the entire school who doesn't hate the music group the whole school loved in June.

The horror, suddenly, when kids arrive at school and begin talking about the things they enjoyed during the holidays, the absurdity, the absolute futility of their past two months will become clear to them. They will remember the things they enjoyed, the things they learned, but how can they explain it to their friends—that they saw a woodpecker, that they learned to recognize different kinds of trees? Probably their friends were learning about sophisticated things like signposts and new ways of thinking.

It will be no consolation to have adults explain the situation. Adults will know that every child who went away saw a woodpecker. Every child who went away learned how to recognize the first bird that came out of the will. Adults, in years later, when they have escaped the tyranny of childhood, they will discover that they recognize trees. They will be able to point out woodpeckers to their own children.

For the first being, some of them will say their trip—some of the friends who never got away, who saw all the new movies, heard all the new songs, learned all the new words. Only later, years later, will that sense of grandness give way. It will happen some time they find themselves looking at the same old friends, the same friends, and realize how lucky they are, and how lucky they were.

Charles Gordon is columnist for The Ottawa Citizen.



A treasure goes home

After a mysterious journey from Israel to Switzerland and back, the only known relic of King Solomon's Temple, built almost 3,000 years ago, went on display at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem last week. The eighth-century-BC treasure is a tiny ivory object carved in the shape of a

potomac, and historians say that it may once have been part of a priest's scepter. Written on the ivory in ancient Hebrew script is an inscription, "Belonging to the Temple of the Lord, holy to the priests." It is the oldest known example of a Hebrew inscription invoking the name of God

According to Michel Duggan-Mondel, the museum's curator of biblical archaeology, scholars are now convinced that the object came from Solomon's Temple. "With so many top experts authenticating it," he said, "there are no longer grounds for doubt."

The piece, 1.68 inches high and 0.83 inches in diameter, was first identified by André Lemaire, a French authority on biblical inscriptions, who found it in an Arab merchant's shop in Jerusalem in July, 1979, and photographed it. Lemaire later showed the photograph to two other world authorities, who supported his conviction that it came from the ancient temple. Museum officials say that in the meantime, an unidentified purchaser smuggled the object out of Israel to defuse its threat: country's secret laws protecting ancient objects.

Then, in 1980, the owner—acting through an intermediary—offered to sell the artifact to the museum. An anonymous donor agreed to supply the \$91,000 needed to buy the object. But before making the purchase, museum officials sent leading Israeli archaeologist Nahman Avigad to Switzerland to examine the ivory. He said that he was convinced of its authenticity. Speculating on why so precious objects from the temple have ever been found, Duggan-Mondel suggested that King Hezekiah, son of Josiah, looted the temple before burning it in around 580 BC.

The potomac, an ancient symbol of fertility, was a favorite motif in Solomon's Temple. Indeed, according to the first Book of Kings, two pillars known as Boaz and Nebo were each adorned with 200 of them. The object was carved from a single piece of ivory and consists of a central ball and a thin neck that expands into what were originally six petals. Two of the petals and part of one side have been broken off.

Under Israel's Antiquities Law, all archaeological finds have to be reported to the tourism ministry, which is empowered to keep relics of special value. It is also illegal to export antiquities without a permit. And if the vendor was an Israeli citizen, his Swiss bank account would also violate exchange-control regulations that bar Israelis from holding money abroad. But those technicians were of little concern to museum officials, who say that the relic's importance is finally being what it belongs. Said Duggan-Mondel: "If you were to see a tiny object like this displayed in Los Angeles, or Toronto or Paris, it wouldn't have any special meaning. Once it is at home in Jerusalem, it regains its real importance." After circulating for 30 centuries, the tiny object now provides a tangible link to Judaea's ancient roots.

—ERIC SILVER in Jerusalem

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Wearing the purple robes and matching mortarboards of Niagara University, 379 postgraduate students received master of education degrees last spring in Lewiston, N.Y. Of the graduates, 116 were Canadians who had completed as many as half of their 18 required courses in

southern Ontario universities. They are among a growing number of teachers and other professionals who are taking advantage of academic programs that U.S. universities now offer in Canada. According to John Stranges, executive vice-president at Niagara, the fact that students can attend the U.S. courses at

night or on weekends is one reason for their popularity. But critics say that some students like the programs because their admission standards are lower and they offer less rigorous courses than Canadian universities.

Niagara, in the spring of 1972, was one of the first U.S. colleges to set up a branch in Canada. And now, in Ontario alone—the largest market for U.S. extension programs—about 500 students are enrolled in courses offered by seven American universities, mainly in the field of education. Among other programs where U.S. institutions have been increasing their presence in recent years are Alberta and British Columbia. But according to William Sayers, spokesman for the Council of Ontario Universities, the U.S. programs are often easier to complete than many Canadian degrees. Reid Sayers. "Our general judgment is that the entrance requirements are lower than the equivalent in Ontario and the level of academic achievement expected of the students is not as high." But Stranges and other Niagara faculty members all have degrees from major U.S. institutions and that the university's credentials are solid. Added Stranges: "The ministry set the criteria for operating centres in Ontario, and we met them."

Indeed, Jay Fritscher, a university relations officer with the Ontario ministry of colleges and universities, said that U.S. universities advertising classes offered on the province must include a statement that their programs may not be up to the standard of Ontario's 19 universities. Declared Fritscher: "It is a private service that they are offering—and its worthiness is up to the student to determine."

It is also an expensive alternative. Niagara's postgraduate education degree costs \$7,635 in tuition fees alone. A similar degree from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in Toronto costs about \$2,000 for Canadians. But according to OISE registrar Patricia Bulantini, many teachers seeking to complete a master's degree in education cannot meet the institute's high admission standard—a mid-B. Central Michigan University—which offers a \$4,995 master of education degree program to teachers at four Ontario community colleges—requires only a B-minus average. But Sayers said that the U.S. extension programs can offer a valuable service. He added, "Our great fear is that a person will get a graduate degree under these conditions that might not stand for the same volume of work and level of achievement—and then we have a kind of devalued currency." Clearly, the standards must be based on the solid value of education.

—ANNIE STRACE



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A triumphant end to a record summer

When she thinks back to the summer of 1988, Vicki Keith will likely remember the exhaustion, hallucinations, aches and aching muscles. When Canadians think of Keith, many will only remember her first person-to-swim across all five of the Great Lakes. At 6:01 a.m. on Aug. 30, Keith set foot on dry land at Toronto's Leslie Street Spit after a grueling 25 hours and 56 minutes in Lake Ontario—her final crossing in the five-lake marathon. Afterward, the 27-year-old swimmer read that, even knowing what she does now about the rigors of the lakes, she would swim the 139 miles all over again. Declared Keith, who raised more than \$300,000 toward an aquatic wing at Variety Village, a sports centre for disabled children in Scarborough, Ont. "I had a lot of fun with every aspect of it."

Still, the stoic, five-foot, 55-inch Keith last week also acknowledged—by her family's evident relief—that she needed a holiday before returning with her loving and future marathon swimming plans. Indeed, as the former swimming coach successfully conquered each lake, she grew progressively more exhausted. Keith says that she plans to slow down until early next year, when she will begin a series of international swims, many of them for charity. She added that it was her dream to try to swim around the world—a task that could require six days' swimming a week for five years—but details of her future endeavors have not been detailed. And having reached her fundraising goal of \$300,000 last last week, Keith said that she was pleased with the support she received. "For me, I think it's the only way I can help out," she said. "And if I set do even a small amount, then it's worth it."

During the past two months, the

Kingson, Ont., resident has accomplished much more than that. She was the first swimmer to cross Lake Michigan and the first to swim across sections of lakes Huron and Superior—the oldest and roughest of the five lakes. Last week, in Lake Ontario—where she made a record-setting 205-mile double crossing in April, 1987—Keith swam



Keith with swim organizer Drew McGowan. "It is the only way I can help."

the difficult and strenuous butterfly stroke for the first 24 of the crossing's 32 miles, breaking her own 1983 record for butterfly swimming. After only four years of marathon swimming, Keith already has two other entries in the Guinness Book of World Records: a women's endurance record for swimming in a pool for 129 hours and 40 minutes in 1986, and last April's non-stop distance record for swimming 42 miles in 24 hours.

The swimmer originally planned to follow the same route across Lake On-

tario as 16-year-old Marilyn Bell took in 1954, when she became the first person to swim the lake. But 36 hours into the swim, Keith began to feel ill. She continued swimming, vomiting and hallucinating until crew members helped her out of the water and onto dry land, four miles away from her original destination at Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition grounds. Still,

Keith said that she never felt unable to continue during any of her swims. Indeed, Keith crossed Lake Ontario 10 hours faster than she had expected—although she did not break 16-year-old Cindy Mitchell's 1974 record of 16 hours, 38 minutes. "The butterfly is very difficult on the stomach muscles," said Keith last week. "And also, I was sweating myself to the salt-crystal level."

That was a familiar experience for the woman who says that she was always the last to be picked for teams in school sports—and who nearly always refused to give up even if she was losing. "I enjoy sports," said Keith. "But I'm aware that I'm probably making a fool of myself." Having discovered her talent for marathon swimming, Keith now says that she intends to go on challenging large bodies of water for at least another seven years. She added that,

when she does give up marathon swimming, she will likely take up teaching or public speaking. Declared Keith "If you are able to motivate yourself, it's very possible you can take your dreams one step at a time and reach your ultimate dream." With the last lake, and final obstacle, behind her, Vicki Keith has taken a large step toward that goal—and has secured a place for herself in Canadian folklore and record books.

—NORMA UNDERWOOD with accompanying reports

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After spending \$15,000 on cosmetic surgery to her cheeks, nose and breasts, **Justine Mullen** has become more-slip. The 30-year-old former church secretary, who catapulted to fame after revealing her sordid sexual encounter with televangelist **Jim Bakker**, sat the publicity glare of Los Angeles last week to work at a Phoenix radio station. One of her radio callers, **Gunn Back**, says that Mullen keeps her new look largely to herself. He added: "She told me she doesn't even date because she can't trust anyone. One guy invited her out and then led her into a wall of photographs."

For folk singer **Guinea Kaidor**, making music to put people to sleep was an unusual challenge. But Kaidor, who has no children, says that she did it for the benefit of friends with restless newborns. And next month, the 30-year-old Winnipeg-based performer is releasing *Lullaby/Serenade*, an album of original and traditional lullabies in English and French designed to encourage young listeners to relax. Kaidor says that children on whom she tested out the album's songs responded very well—they all went to sleep.

Actress **Bridget Fonda** says that there was once a time when she wanted to change her name. But now the

Fonda to be judged by family standards



Mullen: afraid to date despite new cheeks, nose and breasts

granddaughter of **Henry Fonda**, daughter of **Peter Fonda** and niece of **Jean Fonda**, says that she is ready to be judged by the acting standards set by her family. Her latest movie, *Shogun*, a comedy in which she plays the precocious daughter of a prostitute, recently opened in England, and she is currently working there on another comedy directed by playwright **Douglas**. Still, Fonda, 24, acknowledges that before *Shogun*, family ties did help her get auditions. But, she added, "it wasn't for my talent, but because of my name."

On the wall of **Floyd Chalmers's** Toronto den is a framed cartoon of an executive covering at his subordinates. "Now you march right back to your family, Chalmers, and tell them you do as perform a meaningful function!" That comment is fitting for a man who for five decades has been an unflinching patron of the arts. And on Sept. 18, many of the nation's greatest performers—including contracts **Mae West**, **Barbara Stanwick**, **Marlene Dietrich**, **Nicholas** **Parson**—are getting together to celebrate Chalmers's 90th birthday. As for his own artistic talents, the former chairman of **Marlboro**, **Hunter** **Lai**—which owns **Marlboro's** magazine—



Douglas: having less after appeal than his son

Stanwick and **Lana Turner**. But one of his favorite celebrities, he writes, is his 55-year-old son, **Michael**, who won an Oscar this year for his performance in *Red Heat*. Indeed, Douglas concedes that his progeny may have more star appeal. Last year, he recalls, a young woman who approached him for an autograph quipped, "Wow, Michael Douglas's father."

—GENE KATZMAN with correspondence reports

claims, "I don't even know which is middle C on the piano."

On the ice, Edmonton Oilers star goalie **Grant Fuhr** is tough to beat, but some even a coach potato may be able to take him at his own game. Later this month, the Stanley Cup champion goaltender is launching *Grant Fuhr's Breakaway Hockey Board Game*, which puts hockey on a cardboard rink. Fuhr, 26, did not design the game but said that he is delighted to endorse it. Players roll dice to score and get slapped with penalties when they make the wrong move. Still, there is one major difference from the NHL: players in Fuhr's game cannot be traded. Referring to last month's sale of **Wayne Gretzky** to the Los Angeles Kings, Fuhr said, "We are not big on trading in Edmonton."

He was born near **Danilovitch** in upstate New York, the son of Russian immigrants who were, he says, "on the lowest rung of the economic scale." But in his just-released autobiography, *The Angeleno's Son*, **Kirk Douglas** recounts his rags-to-riches story that has seen the 71-year-old actor play leading man to such screen sirens as **Barbara**

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The golden autumn of a literary giant

Over his long and enormously prolific career as a humorist, novelist, playwright and editor, Robertson Davies has been accused of many literary sins. Critics have labelled him an anachronism, an old-fashioned moralist and moralist who wandered into Canada from the early 19th century and depicted what he saw. Davies's personal apologetic—the silk cravats and Edwardian jackets, the walking sticks and large

more than 500,000 copies in the United States alone. Next spring, Davies's *What's Bred in the Bone* (1986)—the second book in the trilogy that began with *The Rebel Angels* (1980) and concludes with his latest novel—will be made into a television mini-series by several private and public partners including the CBC and the BBC.

Critics around the world greet the appearance of a new Davies book as a

by New York City's National Arts Club. Davies, who has been both journalist and playwright, actor and scholar, is modest about his elevation to the rank of literary giant. "I believe that many people read me because they are curious about Canada, and Britain isn't as a terribly active state in many places today, especially in Europe," he said in a recent interview at his elegant country house in the rolling Caledon Hills, north of Toronto. But he acknowledges that his wide audience is a source of much personal satisfaction. "To my astonishment, I find that I have a great many young readers," said Davies. "I have been criticised a good deal in Canada for being old-fashioned. The young people, I am pleased to say, don't seem to find me old-fashioned at all."

Most of Davies's devotees seem to agree with that assessment. "He infuses his books with wisdom, and that is somewhat alarming to so-called modern critics," said Toronto publisher Douglas Gibson, who edited several of Davies's early novels. "The fact that he chooses slightly old bottles to pour his wine doesn't mean the wine should be discounted. I think his writing is timeless."

Yet to some critics and readers, Davies's work—with its preoccupation with high culture, academic life and great moral questions—is out of touch with the 20th century. Among them is Nova Scotia author and critic Jeanne Kirkpatrick Keefe, who says, "Everything he was doing in *What's Bred in the Bone*—all the name-dropping and the high gloss—was so predictable and staged." Kirkpatrick Keefe added that she finds Davies's portrayals of women particularly antiquated. "He comes out of a world that believed that if a woman was as graceful, she also had to be ugly." Others have faulted Davies for being detached from ordinary lives. "There is a certain elitism in Davies's work," said Michael Freeman, an expert on the author at Trent University



Davies' artistic splendor, a blend for comedy and words of wisdom that are uniquely his own

antique ring—sometimes seems calculated to confirm his detractors' assumptions. But he has persevered, creating words of wisdom that are uniquely his own. His protean comic imagination, his serene wisdom and masterful storytelling have won him both scholarly and popular acclaim around the world. As Davies, who turned 75 in Aug. 38, celebrates the publication this week of his ninth novel, *The Lyre of Orpheus*, he can be confident of his place in the pantheon of modern novelists.

The richness of Davies's fictional universe has charmed and intrigued readers in 12 languages, including Hebrew and Finnish. And the paperback editions of his last five novels have sold

major literary event. And it is a measure of his scope that he has been compared to more great literary figures—including Thomas Mann and Charles Dickens—than most other contemporary writers. English novelist Anthony Burgess, a long-standing Davies admirer, recently likened him to 18th-century English novelist Anthony Trollope. "I admire this energy, this panoramic capacity," Burgess told *Maclean's* from his home in Lugano, Switzerland. He added that Davies deserves the Nobel Prize for literature. Other organizations have already recognized the author's stature. Last year, Davies was awarded the premier Medal of Honor for Literature

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in *Peterborough, Ont.* "I sense that Davies has a rather low opinion of the common man."

Critics also complain that Davies becomes an overwhelming burden of philosophical and intellectual baggage as his characters. They charge that such typical Davies creations as cynics cramped in downtown Toronto condominiums and malnourished infants hidden away in the attic of rural Ontario are too unappealing to carry the full weight of his moral visions. But Davies rejects claims that his characters exist only as vehicles for his opinions. "What some people don't realize," he said, "is that there are people like that in the real world."

Still, Davies's novels are suffused with ideas. He has consistently drawn on the rich literary mine of religious allegory. And his work is deeply influenced by the theories of Swiss psychologist Carl Jung, who interpreted the unconscious through archetypal images and myths. Many of Davies's characters are based on these archetypes—such as the immature gypsy—while others seek self-knowledge through external myths and symbols. In the *Love of Orpheus* is paralleled by Garfield Dahl-Son, a diplomatic composer who regularly drinks her dinner companions under the table. "I don't want to tell man how to live," Davies said, "I just want to tell him how he's living right now and I think it's very funny."

Born in the southwestern Ontario village of Thamesville—as which the nursery professor town of Deptford, *Fifth Season*, the *Mooneiver* and *World of Wonder* is based—Davies grew up in a family that took words seriously. His father, Rupert, and his mother, Florence, were both journalists. The Welsh-born Rupert eventually bought the Kingston *Whig-Standard* and the *Peterborough Examiner*, later serving in the Senate. Davies recalls that his mother was a "devout grammarian" who gave him little choice but to be a writer.

Davies attended Toronto's Upper

Canada College, a training ground for the country's elite. He later studied English at Queen's University in Kingston. Then, he switched to Balliol College, Oxford, where he received a bachelor's degree in literature—and discovered the lure of the stage.

After a brief stint playing character parts in provincial English theatres, Davies went to work at London's Old

Soon after their wedding, the couple moved to Canada, where Davies was swiftly rejected for military service on medical grounds. He went on to serve as the literary editor of *Shakespeare* magazine for two years, before becoming an editorial writer—and later editor and publisher—of the *Peterborough* paper owned by his father. There, he also launched his career as a

haunted with a controversial, sometimes brutally caustic, weekly column. *The Diary of Samuel Marchbanks*. At the same time, Davies turned his hand to writing for the stage with such works as *Overland and a Jig for the Gypsy*. And with *Traveller*. That, a travesty of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, he began to explore the satirical novel.

In 1961, better known as a playwright than a novelist, Davies was appointed master of the University of Toronto's Massey College. During his 11-year tenure there, Davies's dedication to Oxford's academic rituals and pretensions—including academic gowns and fine cherry—was legendary.

Davies's early novels won him a small band of admirers, but *Pythil Shumway*—which appeared in 1976—attracted a larger following. The book describes, in the form of a letter written by schoolmaster Anastas Ramsey, how a snowball thrown by a small boy in 1898 changed the course of five lives. Since then, his readership has continued to grow steadily. Now, Davies can be certain that any new book he produces will attract worldwide attention. He is working on a new novel, but says that he is slowing down. "I haven't got as much energy as I once had. I don't walk out to dinner anymore," he noted. "I don't work 18-hour days."

Davies says that he is reminded by his mortality. "You just hope that it's not going to be so rampant a progress," he added. "And you try to give your life a shape." His admirers would say that by creating so many ingenious works, Robertson Davies has already succeeded in shaping a life with splendid contours.

—ANN PINLAYSON with DAVID MULLMAN in Toronto and ROSE MEHLER in London



Davies with wife, Brenda: a life with splendid contours

Vic as assistant to the now-legendary director Tyrone Guthrie, who was to become the first director of Canada's Stratford Festival when it opened in 1963. But the curtain fell quickly on Davies's acting career in 1959, the way forced the British government to close all theatres immediately. The following year, he married Australian-born Brenda Mahoney, the Old Vic's stage manager. The Davies' 40-year marriage—and their three daughters—has been a source of strength and joy. Said Davies: "Many people today do not know how much a good marriage can mean to the quality of life."

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THE LURE OF ORPHEUS
By Robertson Davies
(Macmillan of Canada,
440 pages, \$25.95)

There is something about Robertson Davies' recent novels that calls to mind an ancient steamer (think they tend to be expensive, sturdily constructed and distinctly old-fashioned, designed not so much for jetsetters as for those who prefer long, slow journeys). In fact, it usually takes Davies three books to deliver his message. There was the magical Deptford trilogy, which started with *Peter's Dream* (1970) and explored the labyrinthine world of Jungian psychology, with its emphasis on myth and archetype. Now, with *The Love of Orpheus*, Davies has completed another one which began with *The Rebel Angels* (1981) and *What's Bred in the Bone* (1986). The latest trilogy is an extended meditation on the nature of artistic creation. But it is perhaps a reflection of Davies' impatience with modern times that, in his two most recent books, his creators turn their backs on the present and adopt the styles of bygone art.

The Love of Orpheus begins with the assumption that in the arts, it is extremely difficult to give away money intelligently. The Cornish Foundation has been set up with funds left by Francis Cornish, esq., secret painter and the protagonist of *What's Bred in the Bone*. The foundation is run by Francis' nephew Arthur Cornish, a man who desperately wants to be a distinguished art patron. He is intent on talking risks and plunges into one of the biggest risks a founder can take—opera.

The foundation engages an unknown, low-rented, Scottish student to write the libretto while it nominates Arthur of Britton, an unfashionable opera by the early-19th-century writer, critic and composer E. T. A. Hoffmann. Cornish promises to mount the finished score, bringing

together a cast of typically eccentric Davies characters. There is a glib theatrical Wehrman named Gerard Powell and a hard-drinking lesbian composer from Stockholm named Gundis Dahl-Sest. At work on the opera's libretto is a feisty (but close) audience, all of whom live in varying states of disaffection. Among them is Simon Darcourt, a priest and scholar who is also the of-

fessed, and, of course, the great new enthusiasm, also. It is all immensely worthy, but it is not much fun." It is Darcourt, too, who ferrets out the secrets of Francis Cornish, the eccentric millionaire who was a deeply talented imitator of early painting styles, and one of whose works, attributed to an anonymous 18th-century master, has entered the canon of art history.

The manifestly improbable plot of *The Love of Orpheus*, with its many learned digressions, underlines the extent to which Davies is a master of artifice. The re-creation of a historical opera, lengthy discussions about the legend of King Arthur or the secrets of Victorian poetry are not the stuff of the average modern novel, but, through equal portions of tradition and moonshine, Davies keeps the whole creating structure moving along. He is particularly good with the bit players. A scene introducing the long-lost daughter of Francis Cornish—as appealingly homely Englishwoman—is an extended comic monologue, a reminder of Davies' background as a playwright. At other times, his academic characters talk in a self-conscious way that is merely stogy.

But, somehow, the magnificent Davies gets away with it. He even succeeds at conjuring up the ghost of E. T. A. Hoffmann, who is stuck in limbo until his opera is finally produced—and who comments ironically on the devices of the modern world. Such outrageous sleight of hand succeeds not just because the author has a curious, speculative mind and a wealth of obscure knowledge, nor even because this is a particularly forgiving book in which almost everyone is treated with understanding. What makes *The Love of Orpheus* so enjoyable is that Davies is a wonderful storyteller. It is a talent that never really goes out of fashion.

—GEOFFREY JAMES



Davies: sleight of hand, ironic comments on the modern world

social biographer of the late Francis Cornish.

Darcourt is the novel's sympathetic, all-seeing eye. It is he who watches over the vulnerable marriage of Arthur Cornish and his wife, Maria. As the novel unfolds, we see how the Cornish family is filled by a life of good works. "The poetry woman," writes Davies, "slaves on behalf of the lame, the halt, and the blind, the concourse, the paragon, these variously handi-

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LIFE**

A leader's humble roots

ED BROADBENT: THE
PURSUIT OF POWER
By Judy Streed
(Penguin, 330 pages, \$21.95)

Ed Broadbent fondly recalls the time when his father, in a rare show of affection, played with his small son in the backyard of the family's Oshawa, Ont., home. *As Judy Streed relates in her biography of the New Democratic Party leader, it is the politician's only pleasant memory of Percy (Ginger) Broadbent, a food salesman who eventually lost his house and his job because of gambling debts and drinking. "Dad was pushing me on a swing, and I was in a state of near-ecstasy," Broadbent told Streed. "Two weeks, it thrilled me so much that he was doing something with me." It is perhaps the one revealing personal anecdote in Ed Broadbent: The Pursuit of Power, the first book-length study of the man who in recent years has consistently topped the polls as Canada's most respected political leader.*

On the eve of a possible fall election,



Broadbent with wife Lucille, from Oshawa to Ottawa

Streed's highly sympathetic portrait will contribute to readers' understanding of Broadbent as a politician—and of the NDP. But while Streed, a *Globe and Mail* feature writer, has produced

a well-written and meticulously researched book, she has failed to illuminate the heart and soul of Canada's senior party leader.

Born in Oshawa on March 30, 1936, Broadbent was brought up in a working-class, Protestant family with a long employment history at the smelted General Motors plant in Oshawa. He was the middle child of three, adored by his shy, patric mother, Mary, but never close to his father. Ed Broadbent's early years were basically happy, but gradually Percy Broadbent's drinking took its toll on the family. He was abusive and nearly always drunk. Afraid of his father's drunken rages, Ed buried himself with a paper nose, boy scouts and voracious reading. Streed's chapters on those early years cast new light on the politi-

cian but they do not explain what made him set out to conquer the academic world at the London School of Economics and the University of Toronto, where the scholarship student earned

a PhD in political science in 1960.

The biography is even less revealing when it shifts focus to Broadbent's relationship with his first wife, city planner Yvonne Yessaka, whom he married in 1961. Streed writes that Broadbent was really in love with the slim, reserved Japanese-Canadian. According to the author, friends viewed them as "the perfect couple, at the centre of an intellectual, artistic, left-wing circle that included anybody who liked good discussions, good music, good food." But, despite the impression of a marriage counselor, Yessaka and Broadbent separated in 1967. Streed is unable to explain the reasons. Broadbent simply refused to discuss the breakup with her. In 1971, he married nurse and teacher Lucille Munroe, a widowed mother of a 13-year-old son, Paul. They later adopted a daughter, Christine.

The book comes alive when Streed begins to concentrate on Broadbent's early political life. During his graduate studies at the University of Toronto, he was particularly influenced by one of his teachers, Canadian socialist Hugh Macpherson. Streed offers an exciting glimpse into those years—and into the formation of the New Democratic Party, created in 1961 from the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. She depicts Broadbent as serious but unassuming, a man regarded by his colleagues as a "thinker"



In the House: most respected party orator

rather than a prospective politician. Broadbent did not share their views. After three years as an underachiever but intellectually challenging professor, he successfully ran for Parliament in Oshawa-Wilket in 1968. Over the course of Commons, Broadbent attracted little attention until 1971, when he successfully challenged David Lewis at an NDP convention for the leadership of the party. When Lewis stepped down in 1975, the party brass secured the country for a third year. Although he was not high on their list of prospects, Broadbent managed to win the leadership on the fourth ballot.

That victory set the stage for one of the most turbulent periods in NDP history. Over the next decade, the party's very existence was threatened as it rebuilt from the disastrous loss of 35 seats in the 1974 election. In 1984, NDP strategists feared that the party would wither in the Conservative sweep. Instead, it won 36 seats. Broadbent, by then a Canadian icon, had become a valued asset. Streed's portrait does little to explain how Broadbent has managed to endear himself to the public. In the end, Ed Broadbent: The Pursuit of Power flashes out the portrait of a public man but provides only a skeletal study of the private person.

—HELENY HACKENSTEIN

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HEALTH

Fatal hazard in the air

In 1966, scientific evidence linking lead pollution to mental retardation in children led the Canadian government to launch a program that was designed to eliminate lead from gasoline by 1985. Federal health officials had estimated that body levels of almost one-eighth of an ounce of lead per 2.5 fluid ounces of blood or less were safe. But two months ago, a report that U.S. health authorities sent to Congress contained startling new findings. According to that report, blood-lead levels of half that amount can cause premature birth, damaged brain cells and hearing loss. As a result, members of the Canadian Coalition for Lead-free Gasoline and other environmentalist groups are demanding that Ottawa accelerate its lead-reduction program—and ban gasoline containing lead by 1990. In response, federal officials say that they are studying the U.S. findings.

Environmentalists note that the U.S. government phased out automobiles that required leaded gasoline during an 18-month period in order to meet a federal deadline banning that substance on Jan. 1, 1995—three months before the Canadian program begins. Even so, Dr. Frank Mitchell, the chief medical officer for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in Atlanta, said that lead poisoning continues to be a hazard for children in the United States, particularly those in metropolitan regions. Despite the U.S. ban on leaded gasoline, lead still seeps into the air from such industrial sources as smelters. Said Mitchell, who cosponsors a congressional study: "The general public and probably a lot of physicians have been thinking that lead is not a problem anymore. Now we have shown them that that is not the case."

Still, Canadian cars will emit about 2,000 tons of lead into the air this year as Canadian health and environment officials consider advancing the 1995 lead-ban deadline. Staff federal health ministry spokesman Bonnie Paz-Michayevic: "We have to determine if the impact of moving up the date would be so slight that it would not really benefit the health of Canadians." With children at risk from lead poisoning, that pending decision has clearly acquired a new sense of urgency.

—ANN SPYRACE with DAVID LINDORFF in New York City



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Rere Air's Parris, Coggins, Mum, O'Gorman: modern rhythms, ancient melodies

MUSIC

Rock with a Celtic roll

An unusual musical ritual took place last month in a darkened room on Toronto's waterfront. Like alien invaders, two figures—visible only from the glow of flashing lights placed over their eyes—emerged from opposite sides. As they moved through the audience, they filled the air with the chilling drone of Highland bagpipes. It was an introduction designed to startle the senses. But as the lights came up—and two other musicians added the sound of thrumming bass and pounding drums—it became clear that the group, known as Rere Air, was merely preparing listeners for its powerful fusion of modern rock rhythms and ancient Celtic melodies.

And although the Toronto-based band delights in mixing musical styles—even coining one song a "psychedelic blues jig"—the bagpipes are central to its sound. Said percussionist Trevor Perron: "There is always mystery in Celtic music. When the pipes start up, it's an invitation to another world."

Increasingly, rock fans are venturing into that centuries-old musical realm. The world's top rock group, U2, has helped to put Ireland on the pop-music map; its members—all still living in their native Dublin—have used their influence to open doors for artists such as the Gaelic-singing band Clannad. Meanwhile, the London-based group The Pogues has won a healthy rock following by blending a rowdy pop spirit with Irish folk music. The band's

current album, *If I Should Fall From Grace with God*, is now approaching sales of 80,000 in Canada.

Even rock's grand old man of Celtic soul, Van Morrison, has returned to his roots with *Irish Rodeo*, an inspired collaboration with Ireland's traditionalist Chieftains. And now a new band from Dublin is borrowing from Morrison's soulful style, adding jazz-fueled horns and Irish folk-music influences. Led by singer Liam O'Maile, is a custom champion of the bodhran (the Irish hand-held drum), Bethese Flowers has dangled British critics with its debut album, *People*.

In Canada—with its long history of Scottish and Irish immigration—there has always been a large audience for Celtic music. But increasingly, the music has shifted away from community centres and into downtown bars. In Vancouver, The Bogus Pals (Gib features such artists as England's The Undertones and Newfoundland's Paddy Duff. And Vancouver's own Spirit of the West performs socially aware songs using mandolin, fiddle and bodhran on its current album, *Loover Day*. Popular at folk festivals, in concert the group delivers a raucous number called The Old Sod, about the lengths to which Scottish emigrants will go to preserve their culture.

Fear of losing traditional Celtic music has led some devotees to complain about the seemingly irreverent approach of bands like The Pogues. Said

Jim Finer, the Pogues' harp player: "Serious purists have thought we were bastardizing a great tradition. But other, less conservative, people could see us were putting our Irish into it." For its part, Rere Air is so respected for its musicianship that the four members—including bassist Richard Mum and piper Patrick O'Gorman and Grier Coggins, who belongs to a family of internationally known bagpipe players—were invited to join the Pipes and Drums of the 66th Highlanders of Canada onstage last year in Toronto, for a performance of the venerable hymn *America's Grace*.

Celtic music is attracting new listeners from some surprising quarters. Wendy Newton, whose Connecticut-based Green Lizard label specializes in Celtic recordings, says that the market has exploded in the past 18 months to include people and New Age listeners. "If I could bottle and sell the way Celtic music makes me feel, I'd be very rich," said Newton, whose catalog of 130 recordings includes Dave Ar's 1981 album, *Hard to Breathe*. "If you could drink it, it would stop and people would fall in love on the street." Like an alchemist whose potency has increased with age, Celtic music has an intoxicating effect on listeners—and seems certain to survive well into the next millennium.

—NICKOLAS KENNEDY

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 The Cardinals of the Kyrandia, Clancy (2)
- 2 Acheron, Macdonald (2)
- 3 The Inverse Armada, Ledford (2)
- 4 Zero, Steel (1)
- 5 Till We Meet Again, Krasna (2)
- 6 To Be the Best, Bradford (1)
- 7 People Like Us, Dwyer (2)
- 8 Rock Star, Collins (2)
- 9 Timothy's Game, Sanders (2)
- 10 The Lure of Olympus, Davies (2)

NONFICTION

- 1 Talking Spirit, Perron (1)
- 2 A Brief History of Time, Hawking (2)
- 3 Duchess of Windsor, Myles (2)
- 4 Truancy: The Art of the Deal, Trump (2)
- 5 Evelyn Waugh: The Shards Without Belief, Gates (1)
- 6 Robert Kennedy in His Own Words, edited by Gutman and Shulman (2)
- 7 Throwing Up Chains, Parris (2)
- 8 The Guitar and Destroyer, Aldington (2)
- 9 Escape: A Biography, Clarke (2)
- 10 The Canadian Literary Movement Cookbook, Power (2)

(1) Premier last week

—Compiled by Sandra McGeer

The Full-Flavour *Lights!*



Where the music should stop

By Stewart MacLeod

Somewhere between, say, the National Citizens Coalition and the Ethical Party of Canada, there must be room for a new movement to defend the interests of ordinary people. We mean the issues that really concern ordinary people, not the issues that politicians say should concern them. There is a decided difference.

Unfortunately, at the federal level at least, the differences have become real. Instead of politicians going home on weekends to listen to constituents, they seem to spend all their time delivering re-election speeches, telling their voters what's wrong with this country and how they, if re-elected, will fix it.

Then it's back to Parliament to say that "over this great land, people are demanding that we lower the budgetary deficit."

Quick, when was the last time your train trip was ruined because other passengers insisted on talking about a lower deficit?

You see, one of the problems here is the weekly caucus, when MPs cluster behind closed doors, listen to their colleagues' positions on major issues—namely they're all certain to agree—and then spit speeches accordingly. Obviously, there isn't much opportunity for them to talk about the lack of public washrooms at the local level. And it's a great pity because for every person I've read mention washroom deficits in the past five years, there are roughly 38 who want direction to the nearest public toilet station. This being one of the few countries in the world with 1,000 public washrooms for every public washroom, our lane-crossing residents can only be told to enter the nearest restaurant and beg for money.

Yet, when at the last time anyone has spoken out on this particular crisis facing ordinary citizens?

Or more political? We hear all about the dangers of acid rain, asserted industrial politicians and new sewage in the St. Lawrence—all legitimate concerns—but nobody is protesting us from record-music pollution. And that damned stuff is everywhere.

On a weekend we are forced to listen to Martin Short in dental offices or get Lawrence Welk with the drill. Discos have been known to give us a dose of Willie Nelson with a needle. While a

telephone receptionist puts us on hold, we are blasted by the Beatles. And anyone who's a frequent flyer is likely to become confused at live concerts unless each moment is interrupted three times with reminders that seat belts are to be fastened at all times. It's reached the point where there must be a market for soothing industrial noises to make us forget that horribly harmonic day at the beach.

Speaking about things piped in, when is the last time a political party has promised that, if elected, telephone solicitation would be outlawed? And can you think of any single problem that causes more grief around the supper table—with the possible exception of the message with the Whiteman who plays drums with the fish knife on the better party. At any given time, there are probably far more Canadians talking in varying degrees of rage about the telephone piñata than about free trade, Fair

Quick, when was the last time your train trip was ruined because other passengers talked about a lower deficit?

for more. Nothing's being done.

Who is blame's name is going to protect us against plastic bubble packs, those frustrating and ever-present containers that exponentially triple the price of everything in hardware stores, defy bare-handed entry, and reduce otherwise normal human beings to babbling lunatics? Yet not one parliamentary speech.

Sure, from time to time, a politician will take on a cause that truly affects us, and we must not ignore that brave heart of Mrs. who recently brought the chartered bus to their knees over aerated chicken. But it isn't a politician who brought big-brother issues that did it. It was the Dave-brother stories, like the little lady being raped two bucks for changing a \$20 bill, that did the trick. Had she been forced to pay 20-per-cent interest on a \$2,000 loan, no one would have given a flicker's damn. We turn off at low digits.

Barry Turner, the energetic Tory MP from Ottawa-Carleton, deserves an average-joe award for his sterling stand against the CBC a few years back when it dropped *The Friendly Giant*—even if

the stand didn't do much good. Then, neither did the more powerful political uprising against the cancellation of the Doc Mazar show some 10 years earlier.

But this was a proud moment on behalf of the shame-stricken Canadian and it produced, by far, the best demonstration ever seen on Parliament Hill Fiddlersgals.

When it comes to broadcasting, we've always taken the high road—a sort of artistic thoroughness—and become obsessed with the ethics of programs and, of course, their impact on Canadian creativity and culture. And does this reflect the daily concerns of Canadians who might have had a hard day on the highway?

"I am afraid we'll have to turn off this good music, Martin. It doesn't seem to project the creative independence as guaranteed to the CBC under the Broadcasting Act." Happens all the time.

But you something else that happens all the time. While parliamentarians conduct a verbal, innocent war and against tax returns, there are thousands of ordinary Canadians quietly going insane because they can't locate a certain page in their favorite magazine. Now there's a noble cause—making it a capital offense for politicians not to mention every page, in the same spot, regardless of content.

We have become a nation of story-starters. The mystery tour of magazines starts with the words "continued on page 30."

In the past 30 years, we have had something like 16 conventional studies into Canada's economic prospects—all of them reaching roughly the same conclusion, that we're stuck in natural resources. But in that same period, not one parliamentary speech as proposed a study into why employees of health food stores always look so undernourished. Nor have we had any royal commission into the devastating effects of bumper stickers on neighbourhood and driving drivers. Lord knows how many people have gone to eternity trying to read those "Baby on board" signs.

And don't look to the media for help unless, of course, the sign is in the window of a government jet, being used by a travelling politician who is neglecting to be the Prime Minister's spare jet at 8,000 bucks a minute.

We, too, have our own peculiar priorities.

Allen Pichersliffe is an activist.



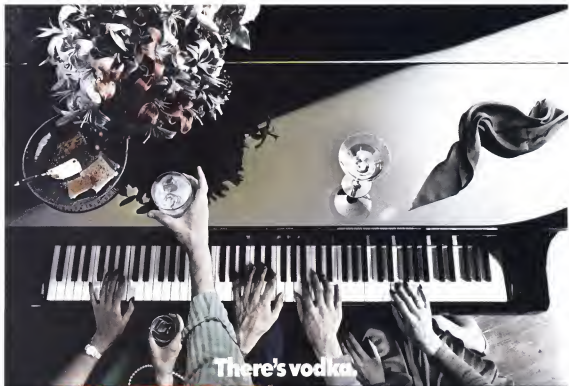
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A superbly smooth, light taste. Canadian Club sets the standard.

Canadian Club



Stewart MacLeod is Ottawa columnist for *Canadian News Service*.



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